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IT WAS A GREAT YEAR

LINCOLN, TENNYSON AND GLADSTONE WERE BORN IN 1809.

Interesting Reminiscences Told by Contemporaries of the Great Emancipator. Side Lights on Lincoln's Character—His Native Wit and Rugged Honesty.

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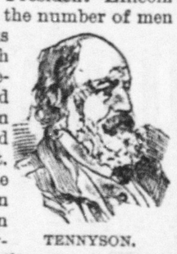
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES reading the dispatch announcing the death of Tennyson, said: "Only Gladstone is left of the great men born in the year 1809. Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson, who were of the same age, were geniusos as great as the world has ever seen, and each of them will be remembered as long as the English language is spoken or read."

It is a little strange that this same thought should have occurred to others as distinguished as Dr. Holmes, for the English newspapers and some of the English statesmen, in speaking of Tennyson's life, saw fit to couple his name with that of Lincoln and of Gladstone as those of men who were the choicest gift to the human race of the year 1809.

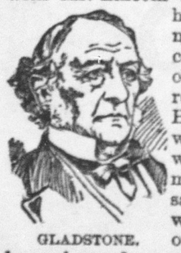
During the past year some of those who were close to President Lincoln have died, and of all the number of men who were conspicuous with the politics with which he was so pre-eminently associated perhaps only William M. Evarts and David Dudley Field are left. Field had gained fame while Lincoln was an awkward legislator in the Illinois house, giving but slight hint of those powers which made his career what it was. Evarts had won such repute as rejoices the lawyer's heart while Lincoln was an obscure—and by many deemed almost clownish—member of the national house of representatives.



TENNYSON.

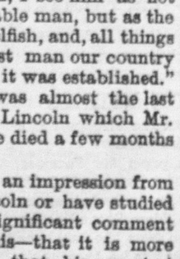
George William Curtis, who came to have profound admiration for Lincoln, and who in the convention that nominated the rail splitter made a speech having genuine eloquence in it, which gave him fame throughout the land, having died within the past year, Mr. Evarts alone is left of those men who were mighty warriors upon that historic occasion.

Two years ago the writer, meeting Hannibal Hamlin on the occasion of his last public appearance, at the dinner of the Lincoln club in New York city, asked that venerable statesman if, in his old age, as he reviewed his association with Mr. Lincoln as vice president, he had changed his estimate of Lincoln's character at all. The old gentleman did not reply on the instant. He seemed to be weighing the words with which he should make answer, but he said at last, speaking with great solemnity of manner: "Yes, I have changed my opinion. I always regarded Lincoln as a good man and an able man, but in these days of my retirement, as I look back upon my acquaintance with him, I see him as not only a good and an able man, but as the purest, the most unselfish, and, all things considered, the ablest man our country has produced since it was established." And that message was almost the last characterization of Lincoln which Mr. Hamlin made, for he died a few months later.



GLADSTONE.

If one seeks today an impression from men who knew Lincoln or have studied his life, the most significant comment which is made is this—that it is more and more realized that his greatest power perhaps was his mastery over great men, and the astonishment which this understanding gives is that an obscure man, one who had no advantages, whose life was circumscribed by a little prairie town, who had no schooling, scarcely any intercourse with the great men of his day before he became president, who was timid, diffident and in some respects painfully modest, should nevertheless, when he came in contact with the greatest men of the land, have subordinated them to his purposes and compelled them to acknowledge his intellectual power and his superior judgment. It has been possible to obtain some anecdotes which, if they are not new, have not been widely circulated, and which illustrate this pre-eminent quality of Abraham Lincoln.



HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

His Political Mastery.

David Davis, who was one of Lincoln's earliest friends, and was perhaps the first to predict for him the probability of a great career, once said to the writer: "I believe that as time passes and Mr. Lincoln's life is impartially studied he will be esteemed as the ablest politician that political life in the United States has developed. Yet he was not a politician in the ordinary sense.

"Mr. Lincoln never managed a caucus, never urged a candidate for office, never pulled a wire, never created a following or machine, and he had little patience or understanding when such things were discussed in his presence. Yet he had a wider knowledge of the effect of moral influences upon masses and a deeper understanding of the power of moral and intellectual impulse as a political agent than any other man of his time. This was shown in two cases, which, as I look back now, convince me that he expected to be a candidate for the presidency and did what he did in these two cases as a part of his plan for obtaining the nomination and election."

Judge Davis then went on to say that Lincoln realized what nobody else at that time seemed to understand—that a seat in the senate was an almost insuperable obstacle in the path of presidential ambition. Conkling afterward expressed that idea in a speech in the senate, in which he said, "The senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the presidency." An exciting political canvass took place in Illinois early in Buchanan's administration. It was understood that if the party of which Mr. Lincoln was a member carried the state legislature his friends would bring him forward as a candidate for the senate. He made the canvass with that understanding. An element in the party, perhaps the cultured and wealthier element, favored Lyman Trumbull.

DAVID DAVIS.

The election so resulted that it was possible to choose as United States senator a member of the Republican party, and to the astonishment of Mr. Lincoln's friends he withdrew and urged the selection of Mr. Trumbull, who was chosen. Lincoln's friends were amazed. They wondered why he should thus lightly turn his face away from one of the most dazzling prizes of politics. But years afterward they had reason to suspect that Mr. Lincoln realized that with Lyman Trumbull in the senate his most formidable competitor for the presidential nomination, at least in Illinois, would be beyond the power of doing his own ambition injury.

"He Never Can Be President."

Two years later Mr. Lincoln again did something which seemed to his friends then a grievous mistake, but which they afterward perceived was a stroke of politics such as would be suggested only by pre-eminent genius. He was carrying on that debate with Stephen A. Douglas which is now one of the great traditions of politics. He prepared a series of questions which he proposed to ask Douglas on the stump. He permitted some of his friends to cast their eyes over these interrogations, and they said to him, "Don't ask him this question, Mr. Lincoln, because if you do he will answer it in such a way as to make his re-election to the senate certain."

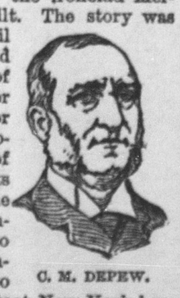
DOUGLAS.

"Ah!" replied Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, that is true, but if he takes that shoot he never can be president." The friends who heard this were amazed that Lincoln should be willing thus to let Douglas defeat him for the senate, but they perceived afterward that Lincoln was entirely willing to let Douglas resume his oratorical flights in the senate if thereby he would be able to defeat his presidential aspirations.

These anecdotes Judge Davis mentioned to illustrate that higher power as a politician which enabled Lincoln to win the greatest triumph of politics. It was a great game he played, so great that it was not understood by the ordinary politician until results were accomplished.

The "Skeered" Merchants.

Chauncey M. Depew tells a story of Lincoln which illustrates this quality which enabled him to appear at ease, and also to demonstrate his mastery when in the presence of great men. It was at the time that the ironclad Merrimac was being built. The story was that she should sail upon the ocean and into the harbor of New York and either bombard the city or exact enormous tribute. A committee of New York merchants appointed by the chamber of commerce was sent to Washington to implore Mr. Lincoln to do something to protect New York harbor. He received them courteously, but there was a very grave expression on his face as he listened to the spokesman. That man said: "Mr. Lincoln, we represent hundreds of millions of property. New York is practically defenseless. If the Merrimac comes into our harbor, it can ruin us, and we implore you at once to take measures to give us defense."

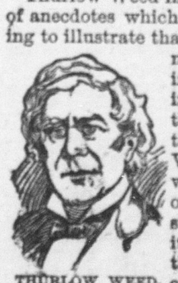


C. M. DEPEW.

For a minute or two Mr. Lincoln did not reply. He knew the government was straining every nerve to prevent depredations by the Merrimac. It could do nothing more. It seemed for an instant as though there were a suggestion of anger in his glance, but if he had that impulse he subdued it. That quaint smile which anticipated a humorous story came to his face, and he said: "Well, gentlemen, I think if I had as many millions at peril as you say you have, and I was as 'skeered' as you seem to be about the coming of the Merrimac, instead of coming down here and making speeches about it I would go home and spend some of those millions in making defenses myself." And that was all he said to them. The New York merchants were amazed, and yet as they went away they confessed that common sense was in his humorous advice, and they also confessed their sense of the mastery of this man.

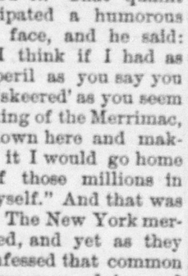
His Simplicity at Great Moments.

Thurlow Weed in his old age was full of anecdotes which he was fond of telling to illustrate that simplicity of greatness which characterized Lincoln perhaps in a higher degree than any other man that astute politician, Weed, ever met. Weed was fond of telling one which suggested strikingly that quality of simplicity. On the day that the Chicago convention nominated Lincoln, he went to the office of the local newspaper in Springfield and sat there with his friends, his long legs extended and supported by a chair, his manner cooler than that of any man in the room, while he chatted and told stories with such delicious abandon as would have suggested that he was the least concerned of any man in the United States in the mighty events at Chicago.



THURLOW WEED.

A telegraph operator while this chatting was going on wrote upon a slip of paper a message which had just been ticked over the wire. These were the words, "Mr. Lincoln, you have just been nominated for president." Lincoln took the slip, unfolded it, read it through slowly and then passed it to some of his friends. They arose to congratulate him, and after a moment he said, "There is a little woman down at my house who I think would be glad to hear this news, and I guess I'll go and tell her." And with that informality and strange simplicity he carried the message to his wife.



W. M. EVARTS.

Weed Meets His Match.

"I learned this story a few days later, when I went to Springfield," said Mr. Weed while chatting one evening. "After Lincoln was nominated I was so greatly disappointed that I first thought of making a trip to the far west. Then I hesitated. I said: 'I should like to see this man who has been brought up on the prairies of Illinois, and who has beaten our idol, Seward. I should like to fathom him and find out how much the party has got to fear for its success in his candidacy.' So I decided to go to Springfield and spend a few hours with the candidate. I had no doubt at all that after an hour's chat with him I could read him through like a book. I had never met a man before out of whom I was not able to pump the mysteries of his character.

"Well, I went to Springfield and was received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln. I began to talk with him and to ask him questions. I spent two hours with him, and when I came away I said to myself, 'Thurlow Weed, that is the first man you have ever met who was too much for you.' He pumped everything out of me, and I got nothing in return.

"Well, I went away and told my friends that there was one thing they need not have any fears about. This man, if he was bred in a country town, knew enough to keep his own counsels, and they might be sure that he would say or do nothing during the campaign that would imperil the canvass. I knew that if I could not handle him it was not likely that any other politician in our party would be able to do so. His self reliance, his intellectual quickness and his insight into other men's motives were something marvelous, and I was ready to admit that the party had made no mistake in selecting this man whom we thought a green countryman as its candidate.

W. H. SEWARD.

"After his election I went to see him again to talk with him about his cabinet and his measures. He then told me that he expected to ask Mr. Seward to become secretary of state and Mr. Chase secretary of the treasury. But that was all the positive information I could get out of him. I saw that he understood the public men of the country just as well as I did, although most of them he had never seen. He had an understanding of men's character as intuitive as a woman's. He played with me, and that was a new experience, for I had been accustomed to play with others, and I realized that this man was the master of the politicians in his party."

At the Head of the Table.

Mr. Weed used to tell the story of how Mr. Lincoln demonstrated to his cabinet that where he sat was the head of the table. When his cabinet met there was no man of them who had not been more conspicuous than Lincoln up to the time of his nomination. There was Seward, the idol of the Whigs and the eastern Republicans, a very great man. There was Chase, of commanding intellect; there were Cameron and Blair and Bates, all of them justly esteemed great men, and there is no doubt that each of them expected to dominate this man who was their president. Such at least was Mr. Weed's opinion.

"Seward tried it first," said Weed, "and no one else followed his example. He brought into the cabinet with him a paper in which he had set forth a certain policy which he thought Lincoln ought to pursue, and in which he in effect informed Lincoln that he would take it upon himself to see that policy carried out. It was a test moment. Had Lincoln yielded his cabinet would have been his master, but with a queer mannerism—half humorous, half serious—he read the paper through, struck out Mr. Seward's recommendations, thanked him for his consideration, and in that moment and motion this assembly of great men realized that the obscure lawyer was to be president not only in name, but in fact. Never did a ruler so completely and yet so gently master his cabinet or council."

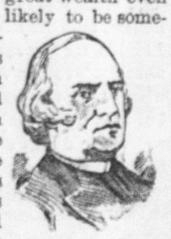
The New York Bankers and Lincoln.

Mr. George S. Coe, one of the great bankers of New York, in speaking of Lincoln not long ago, said that his capacity to suggest without offense his mastery over men and measures was strikingly demonstrated to a representative body of New York bankers early in Lincoln's administration. These bankers had, after a secret meeting in which Secretary Chase had most earnestly and anxiously declared that the need of the federal government was not men, but money—gold to pay the expenses necessary to arm and equip and feed the soldiers—agreed to raise $50,000,000 in gold and lend it to the government, and when they did this Lincoln said that it was equal in its moral effect to the raising of an army of 500,000 men. Then they raised another $50,000,000, and for the third time did the same thing. Lincoln therefore had a very cordial regard for these New York bankers and never tired of speaking in words of praise of these things which they had done.

D. D. FIELD.

Something occurred in congress or else some financial measure was under consideration which did not meet the views of the New York bankers. They wanted a change in the law, and they regarded it as of vital interest that Mr. Lincoln's support should be given to their views. So they named a committee, and there were men upon it who had the power of raising millions, and who had won great fame for achievements that they had made as bankers. They went to Washington. Lincoln received them in his library. He had never earned over $3,000 a year. He was only worth when he took the presidency about $4,000 in cash and his house in Springfield, worth about $4,000 more. He had said a year before that if he could gain a fortune of $20,000 he would be content, for it would be sufficient for his old age, and he was now in the presence of men some of whom had made as much as $20,000 in a week.

In the presence of great wealth even great politicians are likely to be somewhat subdued in manner. Lincoln was as easy with these men as though they had been chums of his in his old law office in Springfield. He swung his long legs over the arms of his chair and then asked them to state their mission. He heard them patiently as they talked learnedly of stocks and bonds and markets and credits. After they were all through and were awaiting his answer he arose and with some seriousness of manner said:



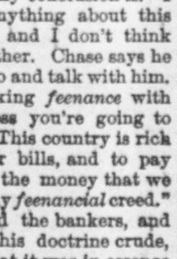
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Gentlemen, ever since I have come into this office I have heard a great deal about *feenance*. Men come here and talk to me by the hour about *feenance* and about *feenancial* policy. I hear one side and then I hear the other, just as I have heard you this morning, and now I'll tell you what my conclusion is. I don't understand anything about this matter of *feenance*, and I don't think anybody else does either. Chase says he does. You'd better go and talk with him. But if you get talking *feenance* with him or with congress you're going to get all mixed up. This country is rich enough to pay all our bills, and to pay back with interest the money that we borrow, and that is my *feenancial* creed."

Thus he dismissed the bankers, and while they thought his doctrine crude, yet they admitted that it was in essence sound.

What Wendell Phillips Said.

Wendell Phillips, agitator, imprecator and possessed of the most dazzling and fascinating rhetorical eloquence that ever graced the English tongue, went to Washington to see Lincoln, and coming home met George William Curtis. Said Curtis, "Well, Mr. Phillips, what do you think of Lincoln?" "I'll tell you, Curtis. Lincoln seems to move a little slow, but he always gets there."



G. W. CURTIS.

This was an anecdote Curtis was fond of telling, having repeated it to a gentleman only a few weeks before his death.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

The Desolate Spot Where Rest the Remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

It adds but one more to the many saddening facts in the early boyhood of Abraham Lincoln to state that the location selected by his father in Indiana was in many respects almost the poorest he could have found in the new state. Spencer county is, it is true, a region of great natural wealth, and is today inhabited by a very intelligent and prosperous people, but Thomas Lincoln located in a district which was not only the most unhealthy in the county, but certain to be the last developed. As late as the year 1874, when the Rockport and Southwestern railroad penetrated that region, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was still in a primeval forest—possibly the only forest in southern Indiana where nature still presented the identical aspect shown to the pioneers.

GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.

Seventeen miles north northeast of Rockport is a way station called Lincoln, in the narrow valley of Little Pigeon creek—a valley distinguished in early days for its fertility and its extraordinary capacity, so to speak, for all kinds of epidemics. The milk sickness, which wrought havoc among the Hankses and Sparrows and caused the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother was but a beginning. Ague was a yearly visitant. Fevers of nearly all kinds followed, and when the railroad company attempted to make a city of Lincoln the typhoid fever defeated the plan.

A few hundred yards southwest of the station the land rises to a timbered ridge. On the summit of that ridge, in a forest where every native tree still stood, visitors were pointed to four magnificent oaks forming a small quadrangle. Exactly in the center of that quadrangle, said the old citizens, Lincoln's mother was buried, but down to 1879 there was not a sign to distinguish it from any other spot in the forest. In that year, according to Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Mr. P. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., placed there a monument with this inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN,
Mother of President Lincoln.
Died Oct. 5, 1818. Aged 35 Years.
Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son,
1879.

An iron fence protects the grave from what has befallen others on that hilltop—that of a wallowing place for hogs. Some kind hand has transplanted a few roses upon the grave and carried some pot flowers there, but each has fared badly for want of proper sunshine. And such, according to the latest correspondent to visit the spot, is the present condition of the grave of the great Liberator's mother.

P. F.

Lincoln's Self Control.

Although Lincoln was universally regarded as one of the most amiable of men and was scarcely ever known to show anger, those acquainted with him in his youthful and obscure years have declared that he had naturally a fiery temper, which he struggled against until he mastered it completely. After having become a prominent figure in the councils of the nation, he was a pattern of self discipline and self control. One of his favorite sayings, which would give color to this belief, was, "The most important victory a man can gain is the victory over himself."

Those intimate with Lincoln knew that he greatly disliked his name Abraham; nevertheless it was very appropriate, for its meaning, in Hebrew, is Father of the Multitude.

OUR PAGE ON HAWAII.

The subject of the annexation of the Islands of Hawaii, or Sandwich Islands is now attracting much attention in this county. All are interested in the matter and all eyes are turned to the little island kingdom which is now seeking to come under the protection of the great American republic. In order to keep abreast of the times and give the readers of the REPUBLICAN full information upon this interesting subject we have at great pains and cost prepared a very interesting page of matter, with beautiful illustrations, upon the subject of interest at this time to every true American. Our illustrations will give our readers some idea of these islands, as they were and as they are. In this page will be found a full description of the country, its people, soil, government past and present, climate, animals, resources, etc. Our cut of the palace of Queen Lilinokaloni is a correct picture of the building from a photograph taken on the spot, as is also the picture of the first native church in Honolulu and, in fact, all the illustrations on the page. We hope our readers will appreciate our effort to please them. We shall each week present new features of interest to intelligent readers.

A PRAIRIE ROMANCE.

AUNT MARY TELLS THE CHILDREN OF A SISTER'S ADVENTURE.

The stories that our Aunt Mary used to tell as we sat by the fireside through the long winter evenings have impressed my mind with an interest in our early home that will never wear away. Seen through the halo of her kindly words the primitive bleakness of the prairie takes on a most romantic hue, for the loss of which our more luxurious surroundings seem unable to compensate. The long avenues of trees skirting the road side, the cultivated groves, the village hard by, are too different from the scenes she loved to describe.

One stormy night when the wind was high and the snow fell in clouds and great banks lay piled around the house, she greeted us, as we entered breathless from hurrying with the chores and shook the snow from our boots, with the remark that "this was a regular sample of the good old times."

"I suppose you'd call it a blizzard now," said she, "but in the old days we didn't know what ter call 'em. Bless ye, though, but we were mighty glad ter git in doors and stay there durin' one o' them storms, for there was no big trees ther ter cut off the force o' the gale. It was one clean sweep all the way from the Mississippi, and the sod houses was a long way between. You wouldn't have known one o' them houses in a storm, either, until you stumbled over it, they looked so much like a snow drift.

"Your Aunt Lucy ought ter remember them storms if anyone can," said she, reminiscently, and then abruptly stopped her knitting and gazed softly at the fire.

Our Aunt Lucy lived but a few miles distant and we were naturally inquisitive to know why she should be particularly interested in a blizzard.

"Why ought Aunt Lucy to remember them?" we asked at last.

Aunt Mary resumed her work, but for a few minutes kept us in anxious suspense. "Well," said she, finally, "I don't know as it can do any harm to tell now, it happened so long ago, but the fact is, children, your Aunt Lucy come mighty near not being your Aunt Lucy Peterson. If it hadn't been for a blizzard she'd most likely hev been your Aunt somebody else, or may be she'd hev remained a crusty old maid like me."

We drew our chairs closer to the fire, for we were now on the qui vive with interest and began to suspect a revelation.

"Your Aunt Lucy," she went on, "was a mighty purty girl when she was about nineteen, and if any girl in this part of the country got her share of sleighrides, she did. The fellers come from clear across the country to see her, and we used ter hev big times in that old sod house, I can tell you.

"I was a little bit of a girl, but I remember how the fellers used ter sit 'round the fire and talk with father 'bout the crops and the stock. Hugh Peterson was one o' them, and he was 'bout the nicest o' the lot. Your Aunt Lucy liked him best, too, but she used ter be rather hard on him at times. After keeping Hugh in hot water for a year or so she at last give in and they were engaged.

"After that father didn't hev much o' anybody to talk to but Hugh. He come twice a week and when the sleighing was good he'd bring round his cutter and take Lucy for a drive. Hugh was much the same then as he is now, always quiet tempered and sensible, but Lucy has changed a powerful sight.

"She always was good, but her beauty hind o' spoiled her, and she kind o' expected a good deal of attention and didn't exactly like to share with anybody else. She was not particularly jealous in her disposition, but what one might call high strung.

"The time set for the weddin' was in April, and 'twas before Christmas that the trouble 'rose that so near upsot everything. The schoolhouse didn't stand then where it is now, but was over three miles from here, near the old Leach farm. The school-teacher that winter was a girl, and she boarded 'round. She was not used ter the country, and, being not over strong it come kind o' hard on her to walk ter the schoolhouse and build the fires afore the children got there. The people were not particular about taking her to school mornin's, and sometimes she'd hev ter wade through the drifts when they was jest awful.

"Well, when it come her turn to board at the Peterson's she had a better time of it. Hugh wouldn't hear to her walkin', but used ter hitch up the team and take her every mornin' and go after her ag'in in the evenin'.

"While Hugh was friendly with the schoolma'am, yet he still kept comin' ter see Lucy as regular as could be. Sometimes he'd speak 'bout the teacher and tell what a good eddication she had and how 'twas a pleasure to hev her boardin' at his father's

"Lucy at first didn't mind, but after a few weeks wore away and people begun to chaff her 'bout Hugh's new spark, it kind o' made her uneasy. She never liked ter share attentions with anybody else, and, gettin' kind o' suspicious, she one day twitted Hugh of bein' fond o' the society o' the schoolma'am.

"'Of course I like her society,' said Hugh; 'why shouldn't I like the society o' them as know much more'n myself?'

"Then Lucy got mad and showed that she was jealous. Hugh at first was inclined ter git mad, too, but he soon quieted down and told Lucy that no schoolma'am could ever come 'tween him and her.

"They got over this first quarrel in a way, but things were never quite so smooth as afore. After awhile the teacher went ter board somewhere else, but she and Hugh continued to be right friendly and the people went on talkin'. Lucy and her used ter meet at the parties that were held that winter, but they never become intimate, and it made Lucy mad to hev Hugh ask the teacher ter ride home with 'em in his cutter.

"Yon know your Uncle Hugh is a trifle sot in his way as well as your Aunt Lucy, and maybe he did do some aggravatin' things, but he always loved Lucy and she'd no right ter expect too much o' him.

"Long some time near Christmas Lucy and I had been ter a neighbor's 'bout two miles away, and we'd hurried home, 'cause Hugh was comin' over that night ter take Lucy to a party. As we climbed the hill near the schoolhouse, whose horse should we see comin' 'round the bend at a good swingin' trot but Hugh Peterson's and by his side in the cutter was the schoolma'am,

"The wind was right frosty, and the teacher was not very warmly clad, so jest as they come within a few rods o' us Hugh got out and tucked his big coat 'round her. She remonstrated on his giving up his coat, but he had another warm one and didn't need it, and we could see him insistin' on her takin' it, which she did. Then they druv on without seein' us.

"I thought 'twas nice of Hugh, but Lucy set ther lips tight and never said a word till we got home. 'Bout an hour afterwards Hugh druv up in his cutter, I never saw him look handsomer or better-natured than he did that evenin', but it almost made my heart stop beatin' with amazement to see how Lucy turned away from him.

"'I don't want ter go,' said she; 'you'd better take the schoolma'am if you want company.'

"'I can take the schoolma'am some other time, but I want you ter go now as you promised,' said Hugh, rather sharply,

"'Well I shan't go never ag'in,' said she, her eyes blazin' and she turned and left him standin' on the doorstep.

"Hugh never changed countenance as he unhitched his horse and druv away. After that he always took the schoolma'am, and Lucy and him hardly spoke when they met at any kind o' doin's. He wasn't ter blame very much though, for he tried to make up often, only Lucy wouldn't let him.

"Things run along like this till late in the winter and Lucy was so sot ag'in makin' up that it looked all over 'tween 'em, but Hugh really thought a lot o' Lucy and he decided to try once more to come to an understandin'. So one night something like this when the wind was high and threatenin' snow, who should knock at our door but Hugh.

"Father was sick in bed with the rheumatisz, and Lucy had gone over to Sim Leach's ter borrow some yeast for the next day's cookin'. When I told Hugh where Lucy was he looked kind o' anxious, but took a seat and said he guessed he'd wait. He didn't offer to go ter meet her, for young Joe Leach, who has been dead now well on to thirty years, had been showin' her some attentions and 'twas natural to 'spose that they'd come home together.

"I was expectin' 'em every minute, and while we was waitin' Hugh explained the pictures in the school history and he was so nice about it that I hoped Lucy would stay away a good long time, for I knowed that when she would come she'd be mighty short with him. She did stay a long time, but I never noticed how late 'twas gettin' I was enjoyin' myself so, when all at once Hugh looked up and said: "What's that?" 'What's what?' said I.

"'Why that moanin' sound,' said he, starin' kind o' queer.

"'I guess it's nothin', said I, but all at once we heard it again.

"He got up and went ter the door, and when he opened it there come a great whirl o' snow. Out o' doors it was black as pitch and you couldn't hev seen your hand afore you to hev saved your soul, and my, how it blew.

"'This is goin' ter be a terror,' said Hugh, 'and you say Lucy is over to Sim Leach's?'

"It was a dangerous thing ter be out in a storm them days, and when Hugh begun ter button up his coat, I got scared and begun ter cry.

"'Never mind, sis,' said he, 'I've got a compass and tain't likely that Lucy has left Leach's, and if she has she'll git home all right,' but his face was kind o' pale while he lit the lantern I got for him.

"'Now be a good girl,' said he, 'for if we don't come back in an hour it 'ill be 'cause Lucy 'ill stay at Leach's all night!"

"Then he went out into the storm, and the like o' that storm I've never seen nor heard of since. The wind jest bowled along as if 'twas chasin' the demons. Every minute it blew harder and the snow drifted through the cracks and piled in long ridges across the floor. The moanin' sound became a regular shriek loud enough ter wake the dead. I waited and waited, almost scared to death, but nobody come. After awhile it got cold, and, though I piled a lot o' stuff on the fire, the house seemed freezin'.

"Father slept sound, and I knew 'twould do no good ter wake him. I was too scared ter go ter bed myself, but jest sat a hoverin' over the fire and a wonderin' if I should ever see Hugh and Lucy ag'in. In them days 'twas no uncommon thing 'round here for somebody ter git froze ter death durin' the winter, and this storm beat 'em all. More than one man was froze to death that night, and it almost scares me now ter think how near we came ter havin' mournin'.

"It got along toward midnight and the wind was howlin' and tearin' worse than ever, when I heard something fall agin the door. I pulled the latch and Hugh Peterson stumbled into the room with a great bundle in his arms. It was Lucy, pale and senseless and wrapped in the same big coat that Hugh had tucked around the schoolma'am.

"He was all covered with ice and snow and trembled like a leaf as he laid Lucy on the lounge. Then he tumbled all in a heap on the floor.

"I got father up and we succeeded in bringing them to, but 'twas a long time afore he was entirely over it. That rough spot on your Uncle Hugh's face is where it was frozen and cut by that storm. He had a terrible experience that night; but though he got lost and couldn't find Sim Leach's house, he found Lucy.

"He's always b'lieved that Providence had a hand in it, and I guess he was right, for how else could he hev run across such a little thing as your Aunt Lucy out on the open prairie in a blizzard like that?

"Well, you may believe they made up after that, and if anybody has ever loved and trusted her husband it's your Aunt Lucy Peterson.

"What became o' the schoolma'am you ask. Why you know your pa come home from school the next summer, and—well he fell in love with her, as he oughtn't hev done of course, and she—well I believe 'twould hev made a match hadn't your pa and ma got acquainted. But don't breathe a word to your mother what I've told ye, will ye children?"

Aunt Mary's little deception, however, was a failure, for her eyes twinkled so suspiciously that we knew that mother was the schoolma'am.

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The whole of life teems with incidents which must need affect, more or less, its duration. In a manufacturing and commercial country particularly, where population is more crowded, and where art and labor in their every branch are strained to the utmost reach of human exertion, life becomes subject to influences which act powerfully upon it and tend to shorten its duration.

Some particular occupations abridge life by bodily confinement and the privation of good air. When there is a free current of pure air the functions of the body and mind are kept in healthy action by moderate exercise, not by strained tension, and if the pursuits in life are of a moral tendency and effect, life may be prolonged to advanced years. But when we indulge in vicious habits, which create pain and trouble, life ebbs away almost imperceptibly and we do not notice its decline until the fatal regress: "As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas."—Philadelphia Times.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

The monthly survey of foreign affairs in the February REVIEW OF REVIEWS will be found exceedingly interesting, and the portrait illustrations of this number are in keeping with the general timeliness and variety of the pictures which add so much to the acceptability of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The great timeliness of the magazine is shown at a number of points from beginning to end. Thus, the article on American millionaires and their public gifts one finds mention of benefactions which were not publicly known until about January 20, and the fact that a large and fine portrait of ex-President R. B. Hayes forms the frontispiece of the number, the engraving evidently having been made after the death of Mr. Hayes, is a sufficient indication of the close record the REVIEW keeps of current events and the marvelous quickness with which its enormous edition is printed and distributed throughout the whole continent of North America.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH FOR FEBRUARY.

An unusually interesting line of stories, articles, and departments is presented to the readers in the February number of THE COTTAGE HEARTH. It opens with the second part of ERASTUS FAULKNER, the powerful Southern story by *Mott Orim*. Following this is a bright story of New York society life by *Mary A. Sawyer*. OUR NEW NAVY, as described by *Lieut. Wm. Ledyard Rodgers*, U. S. S. Atlanta, is of more than passing interest and importance. The accurate illustrations of this series of articles makes them especially valuable. Other articles of interest are LEONARDO DA VINCI, by *Deristhe L. Hoyt*, TURNING THE TABLES (the story of a scout) by *Lieut. R. H. Jayne*; A MISTAKE IN CONSONANTS, by *Clara Louise Burnham*, and in the Young People's Department, GRETCHEN by *Marjorie Richardson*.

The magazine is very handsomely illustrated ($1.50 a year, W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston).

A RAILWAY TEN THOUSAND MILES LONG.

A railway system, embracing more than ten thousand miles of trackage, is the subject of one of the articles in the February COSMOPOLITAN. The story is told of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which at one time formed the only means of access to more than one-fourth the territory of the United States—of the despotic sway with which its managers ruled this vast area, keeping their private armies and police force, waging war, electing state governments and being, in fact, the autocrats of many states and territories.

A SKETCH OF BLAINE'S WORK AND PERSONALITY.

Admirers and enemies of Mr. Blaine will alike be interested in the very full article which appears in the February Cosmopolitan, reviewing his characteristics as a man and statesman. A number of fine portraits are printed with the article.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Marion Crawford is evidently utilizing his social opportunities during the present American visit for a study of American women, and in the next issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal* he will give the results of his observations and describe "The American Woman" as she appears to him after an absence of ten years; in what respects she has changed, and whether she has improved in her dress, manners and tendencies.

The February instalment of the Autobiography of Talvini, now appearing in *The Century*, contains an account of his early experiences as an actor with Ristori, of his arrest as a spy by the Austrian government, of his service as a soldier under Garibaldi, and of his first great success in tragedy. He pays a tribute to Pope Pius IX., and at the same time criticizes his political action in 1848 and ridicules the censorship of the stage in those days.

The movement lately started by the new patriotic magazine, BLUE AND GRAY, to develop a closer fraternity between the North and the South seems to be meeting with hearty approval on both sides of the line. Mr. John C. Calhoun, grandson of the great South Carolina statesman, says in the February issue of BLUE AND GRAY: "When any person, I don't care who he is, aims a shaft of love and fraternity from his own heart to the heart of another, he seldom if ever misses his object mark. It is a pretty hard man that spurns the hand of an old enemy, even be he a bitter personal one, when it is offered in an open, manly way. We all know that there is no longer any feeling between the old soldiers of the two sections. We have little enough of what I call good-fellowship or comrade-ship literature. We hear enough of politics and finance, but they have always seemed to be tinged with a kind of acrimony that I know will never find a resting-place in the well-printed and well edited pages of BLUE AND GRAY.

TABLE TALK FOR FEBRUARY.

How any one with the ghost of an appetite, or—we might say—the appetite of a ghost, could read TABLE TALK without a hungry longing to have a practical set-to with some of its described dishes, is inconceivable. As for ourselves, we are free to confess,—and, for that matter, take a certain degree of pride in the confession—there is nothing thin or ghostly about the construction of our appetite, albeit it may and does, have a way of vanishing at the sight of improperly prepared food. This, however, is a virtue which, probably, Table Talk itself would rather applaud than frown at. At all events its teachings have a tendency to make our stomach particular, and if that be not a virtue, Table Talk must shoulder the responsibility. Its precepts are becoming a very big and potent factor in the running of our household, and so long as the running brings both comfort and economy, so long shall we be willing to blow Table Talk's trumpet; and to blow it loudly, too, for the especial benefit of those unfortunate housewives who are as yet plodding along in the midst of difficulties, that with its aid would be speedily scattered. The magazine is published monthly by the Table Talk Publishing Co., 1113 Chestnut St, Phila. $1.00 a year; single copies 10 cents.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1893.

The export of gold, upon so large a scale and contrary to general expectation, naturally has a depressing effect upon the market for securities and holds in check the upward tendency in prices arising from the concurrence of several influential factors intrinsic to the value of investments. During the first four weeks of this year we have shipped from this port over $11,000,000 of gold, compared with merely nominal amounts for the same period in 1892 and 1891, and there is no clear assurance that we have yet reached the end of this movement. Did the outflow depend upon the merely commercial balance with foreign countries, there would be some ground for expecting its early end; for the trade balance for the last three months has not been such as to call for extraordinary shipments of specie; and it may be further cited that the foreign movement in our securities has balanced in our favor, probably to quite an appreciable extent. The real causes of the outflow are of an extraordinary character and cannot be satisfactorily estimated either as to their extent or probable duration. The disturbing influences are partly political and partly monetary. The startling Panama revelations in Paris have so shaken confidence in the French Government as to cause a severe contraction of credit operations by the Bank of France and by the other Paris financial institutions, the natural tendency of which has been to draw gold to that centre. Similar but more recent developments of official corruption in Italy have given an impetus to this derangement in credit operations and have widened its area. And the remarkable declarations of Chancellor Caprivi as to the threatening armaments of the great powers and the consequent necessity for Germany immediately putting herself in a position for undertaking "aggressive" operations cannot but bring over Europe a sense of its nearness to the great struggle which has so long appeared inevitable, but not hitherto actually imminent. The new Egyptian question looms up as still another disturbing factor. From similar political causes, Russia has during the past year been steadily withdrawing her deposits on the continent, which are supposed to have gone into her military chest; and it is suspected that the hoarding of Austria Hungary has also been for military contingencies, as well as for her preparations for establishing a gold financial basis. The distinctly monetary causes of this gold movement have been the apprehension incident to the position of silver and the failure of the Brussels Conference to devise any means for staying its demonetization. To the Bank of France, this is a grave situation. Having issued notes to the full amount permitted by its charter, it can put out no more paper for the procurement of gold, and in the event of a crisis might have to use its silver in making payments; which, under the present state of the silver situation, might prove to the last degree perilous. Under these circumstances, the bank has to enforce liquidation of its loans, and the Paris joint-stock banks are following suit, especially such of them as have branches in London, by stopping purchases of English bills; the effect of which is to draw gold to Paris notwithstanding the bank's inability to make direct purchases of gold. Concurrently with these influences, the absorption of gold by Austria, for the purpose of establishing the gold standard, is continued without abatement.

The effect of these political and monetary conditions is apparent in the fact that the Bank of France now holds $37,000,000 more gold than a year ago, whilst the Austria-Hungarian Bank shows an increase in its holdings of $25,000,000. The combined accumulations of these two banks—amounting to $62,000,000—almost exactly corresponds with the net export of gold from the United States in 1892, which is officially stated at $59,000,000. The connection of cause and effect is here so obvious as to tell its own story. This transference has come about through a natural banking process. The contraction of large credit operations on the Continent has necessitated a like restriction of credits in Great Britain, and that in turn has caused some contraction of credits in England's relations with the United States and has induced withdrawals of bankers' balances from employment in this country. This seems to be about the only rational explanation of our large losses of gold in the face of a condition of our foreign trade that did not call for such remittances. There is however a limit to our exposure to depletion by these processes, and it would seem as though such a drain cannot go much further. There is also this satisfaction, that if the dangers should really happen against which these hoards have been accumulated, the catastrophe will have been provided for in advance and the exposure of the United States to drain will have been correspondingly diminished. Our exposure to this sort of thing is no more than might be expected from our large dependence upon European credit; but it surely should be a serious question with Americans whether this of subjection is any longer a necessity, at least to such an extent as it now exists: and whether, with our vast increase of wealth, the time has not come when New York should have credit institutions competent to relieve this country from foreign relations that expose us to all the political and financial dangers of conditions in which we have no direct interest The immediate policy of this country should be,—less money for speculative enterprise and more for broadening and consolidating our own credit organizations.

HENRY CLEWS.

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RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 35
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 50
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 09	4 57
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 18	5 05
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 28	5 15
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 38	5 25
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 43	5 28
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5 35
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5 45
Martha	37.6	6 13	11 09	5 54
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 01
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 25	6 08
Fowler—f	45.9	6 30	11 29	6 10
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6 13
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6 19
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6 23
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 46	6 27
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 55	6 33

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P.M	P.M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 09
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 15
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 39
Beech Creek	45.0	10 29	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.3	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward Dis.	P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 50	10 00		SCOTIA	25.5	9 21	4 40
5 05	10 18	5.3	Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7	Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 16
5 21	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 26	10 46	12.3	Marengo f	13.3	8 43	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.5	Loveville f	11.1	8 37	3 75
5 39	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 45
5 55	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 38
6 03	11 20	20.5	Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 30
6 15	11 32	23.5	Stover	2.1	7 59	3 19
6 25	11 40	25.6	TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.35 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.:6 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	Eastward a.m.	p.m
.0	5.45	2 00	MONTANDON	5.30	9.15	4 15
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.05	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.21	2.17	Biehl f		8 52	4 39
6.8	6.28	2 22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4 35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINBURG		8. 8	4 27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.03	4 22
15.2	6.47	2.41	Swengle f		8.-8	4 17
16.1	7.50	3.43	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	3.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3 09	Parsons f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.2	7 27	3.23	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
33.9	7 31	3.25	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7 38	3 39	Coburn		7. 8	3.30
39.6	7 45	3.37	Zerby f		7.00	3.23
43.4	7 55	4 47	Rising Springs		7.2	3.14
46.2	8.02	4 53	Penn's Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4 01	CENTRE HALL		7.09	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8 23	4.13	Linden Hall		6.52	2 47
56.7	8 2-	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2 42
58.3	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2 37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2 33
63.9	8 47	4 37	Pleasant Gap f		6 28	2 23
65.2	8 50	4 40	Axeman f		6.25	2 20
67.4	8 55	4 45	BELLEFONTE		6.2	2 15

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
F. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD						WESTWARD					
12	10	8	1	2		1	3	7	9	11	
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	am	pm	pm	
6 55		5 50	9 05		Bellefont	6 30		10 50		4 40	
6 28		5 44	8 59		Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45	
6 25		5 41	8 56		Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48	
6 22		5 38	8 52		Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51	
6 19		5 35	8 49		Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54	
6 17		5 33	8 47		Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56	
6 14		5 31	8 44		Fillmore	6 53		10 52		5 00	
6 11		5 28	8 40		Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03	
6 09		5 26	8 38		Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05	
6 05	6 00	5 23	8 28	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10	
6 02	5 50	5 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12	
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale		7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern		7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown		7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank		7 35		5 30		
5 51		5 36		8 18	Krumr'me		7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		5 05		8 14	Struble		7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		5 00		8 10	St. College		7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily		11 20 p m
" " Harrisburg	"	3 3 a m
" " William'sport	"	7 10 a m
" " Jersey Shore	"	7 21 a m
" " Lock Haven	"	7 55 a m
" " Renovo	"	8 55 a m
" arrives Erie	"	3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX l'ves Phila week d'ys		8 50 a m
" " Harrsburg	"	12 10 p m
" arrives at Wmsport	"	3 00 p m
" " Lock Haven	"	4 10 p m
" " Renovo	"	5 15 p m
" " Kane	"	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 15 p m
FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days		11 40 a m
" " Harrisburg	"	3 45

ISLANDS OF HAWAII

Something About the Little Country That Wishes to Join the United States.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Business Interests and Products—Geography and Climate—Recent Events—The Revolution.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, were discovered by Captain Cook in January, 1778, and were at that time inhabited by natives who are supposed to have been of Malayan origin. They were mild of manner and pleasing in form and feature. Captain Cook was supposed by the natives to be the personification of one of their dieties and when, some time later, they discovered their error, they murdered him. This gave rise to the common belief that they were cannibals, but there is no evidence that they ever indulged in this revolting practice.

For many years after the murder of Cook the islanders were left to their own devices. The first who renewed acquaintance with them were Portlock and Dixon, Englishmen, both of whom had been in the company of Captain Cook. They were by no means kindly welcomed. Then came the fur traders, who touched at the islands on their way to and from their trading places. It was on one of these ships that the chieftain Kaiana, the first of the notable royal travelers from the islands, went on a voyage to Canton, China, where he was received with unusual honors by the English residents. Upon his return to the islands he became

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

a retainer of King Kamehameha. His wealth, given him by the whites, seemed very great in the eyes of the simple minded natives, and his influence was such that he persuaded Captain Douglass to present to Kamehameha a swivel cannon mounted on a double canoe.

Kamehameha's Reign.

This had the aspect of a very formidable weapon in native warfare. About the end of the year 1789 Captain Metcalf, commanding the American ship Eleanor, visited the islands, and a plot was formed by Kaiana to murder the crew and seize the vessel. This was prevented by Kamehameha, but through some misunderstanding Metcalf had the friendly King beaten with a rope's end. The result was first the indiscriminate killing of natives at Olowalu by Metcalf in revenge for the murder of a sailor, and the massacre of the crew of the Fair American by natives.

Kamehameha's reign, varied by foreign trade and quarrels and by native wars, made steady progress toward the goal which every conqueror has in mind. He lived to see the political control of the islands consolidated in his own hands. Like a wise ruler he then exerted himself to promote agriculture, and he took energetic measures for the suppression of brigandage, murder and theft which had become rife during years of conflict. Yet, enlightened as he seemed to be, he was subject to the domination of the native priesthood. Human sacrifice was not unknown in his time, and the most revolting practices in the way of self-mutilation were characteristic of funerals in the islands.

He was succeeded by his son, Liholiho, or Kamehameha II., a drunken incapable, whose reign in spite of himself was signalized by the abolition of idolatry and the opening of the first printing house in Hawaii. He died of the measles while on a visit to England, and the island kingdom became again the scene of civil war, which ended in an agreement of the chiefs and the elevation of Kaikioewa, a warrior, to the governorship under the regency of Kaahumana. This woman is a remarkable example of the effect of Christianity, which so changed her manner that even her subjects described her as the "New Kaahumana."

The First Hawaiian Bible.

Kaahumana's reign was also distinguished by the issue of the first copy of the New Testament translated into the Hawaiian language.

She was succeeded by Kamehameha III., to whom and to his advisers is due the first attempt to give the kingdom a constitution. Efforts to perfect the system were made in succession by Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V. The result of these labors was that the ancient anarchy which attended every change of ruler was gradually done away with, and the result was shown in the peaceable election of Lunalilo by the Legislature, and after him of Kalakaua. When he assumed the crown his sister, Liliuokalani, was named heir-apparent.

Subsequent troubles arose, not so much from the islanders themselves as from the conflicting interests of foreign residents and foreign nations. The constitution as perfected in the reign of Kalakaua was modelled upon that of Great Britain. The legislative power of the three estates of the kingdom was vested in the King and Legislative Assembly. This latter branch of the Legislature consists of two orders, the Nobles, with the title of "Honorable," appointed by the King, and the representatives of the people, elected biennially. The Ministry were held responsible to the Assembly. While the King had many prerogatives, he could not levy any subsidy, tax or duty without the consent of the Legislative Assembly. He could not draw money from the treasury, except in cases when the Assembly was not

DANCING GIRLS.

sitting, and then only with the concurrence of the whole Cabinet, and with the consent of a majority of the Privy Council. No act of the King's had effect unless countersigned by a Minister, who, by that signature, became responsible for the act of the Assembly. The judicial power was divided among a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Associates, and several inferior courts. The Supreme Court had power over all inferior courts, and its power extended to all cases of law and equity within the kingdom.

England's Efforts to Annex the Islands.

In 1843 Lord Paulet made a determined effort to annex the islands to the British possessions. The King made a temporary cession pending an appeal to the British government. The appeal was successful, and the independence of Hawaii was recognized at London, as it had been previously recognized in Washington and Paris. The growth of the more capable and forceful foreign element of late years has, however, made native royalty and native rulership a practical absurdity.

In 1887, King Kalakaua resigned many of the prerogatives which were relics of more barbarous times. This was done at the request of foreign residents, who saw no other means of maintaining order and suppressing what is almost facetiously called "Palace Government." Since that time attempted rebellions have turned upon efforts to restore the old order of things. An unsuccessful effort of this kind was made in 1889, under the leadership of a half-breed, Wilcox.

THE DEPOSED QUEEN.

Her Husband, Her Income and Her Personal Traits.

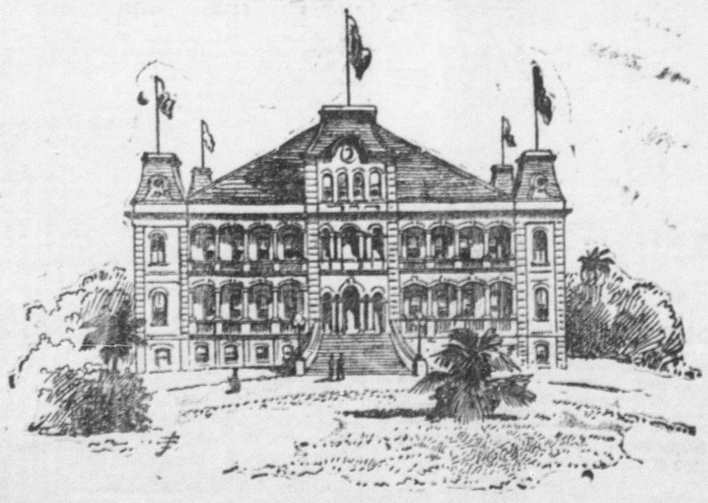
Liliuokalani, the Queen now deposed, is the wife of John O. Dominis, who is known as Prince Consort. He is an American. As Queen, Liliuokalani had a salary of $20,000 a year, in addition to the use of the palace built by Kalakaua and the income from the Crown lands, amounting to $75,000. Though the white foreign population of the islands contains a large number of influential Americans, Liliuokalani's sympathies as a monarch whose name figures in "The Almanach de Gotha," were with the European Governments, especially with England. She has a niece, Victoria Kawekin Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninniahilapolapa, born in 1875, and proclaimed heir to the throne in 1891. The young Princess is now at school in England. If she ever comes to the throne of Hawaii she will probably be known as Kaiulani.

Liliuokalani is about fifty years of age. She speaks English fluently and is a woman of considerable taste in literature and art.

She ascended the throne just two years ago. She does not possess the tact and affability which distinguished her brother, who held his throne securely while he lived.

Cause of the Revolution.

The public conditions from which revolution has sprung were directly resultant from the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty between Hawaii and this country. Under that treaty practically everything produced in the islands, and notably its sugar product, was admitted into this country free of duty. At once a tremendous impulse was given to production. American investors went to the islands in great numbers, purchased sugar plantations, developed an enormous industry, and hundreds became permanent residents at Honolulu. In a few years all the important industries were in American hands, including the railways, the lighting plants, and pretty much everything necessary to the life of civilized people.



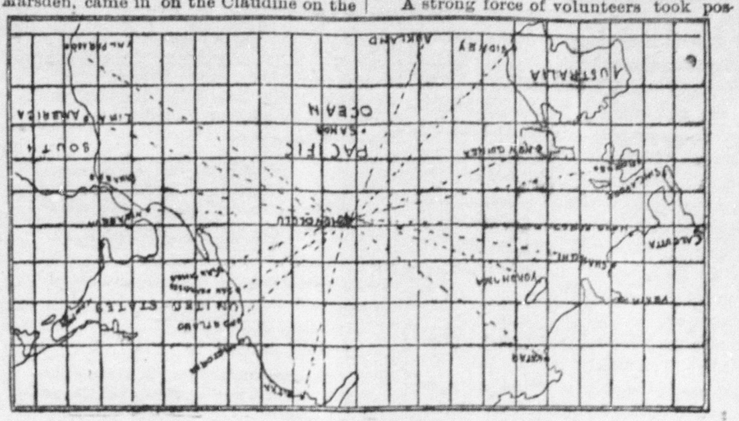
THE PALACE OF HONOLULU.

RECENT EVENTS.

The Revolution, Its Cause and How it Was Affected.

On January 28 last a Hawaiian steamer arrived at San Francisco with the news of a revolution at Honolulu.

A commission, consisting of Lorrin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, came in on the Claudine on the



KEY TO THE PACIFIC.

way to Washington with a petition to the American Government to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Queen Liliuokalani attempted on Saturday, January 14, to promulgate a new Constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise, and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, at the same time giving to her the power to appoint a new House. This was resisted by the foreign element in the community, who at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, who called a mass-meeting of their classes, at which 1,200 or 1,500 people were present. That meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Queen and authorizing the committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect the public safety.

On Monday the Committee of Public Safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people, recounting the history of the islands and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of monarchs.

ANCIENT HAWAIIAN WARRIORS.

A mass meeting of the whites on the same afternoon was attended by about twelve hundred determined men. The meeting was addressed by Nobles Thurston and Baldwin and representatives of the revolutionary party of 1887, and since then members of the Legislature.

Thurston declared that the promises of the Queen were worthless, and it was not her fault that the streets had not run red with blood. He declared that the time had come to establish a free government. He read a report drawn up by a committee of thirteen declaring the establishment of a provisional government, and offered resolutions ratifying such action and empowering the committee to further devise such ways and means as likely necessary to secure a permanent maintenance of law and order and protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii. Speeches were made by H. F. Glade, Mr. Young, C. Bolt, J. Emmetluts, H. P. Baldwin and R. J. Green sustaining the resolutions.

On the same afternoon an executive order was issued as follows:

It is hereby ordered and decreed that until further ordered the right of a writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended, and martial law is hereby declared throughout the island of Oahu.

This was signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs; J. A. King, Minister of the Interior; P. C. Jones, Minister of Finance, and William B. Smith, Attorney-General, the four constituting the Executive Council of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands. Simultaneous with this proclamation another was issued dismissing the existing Ministry and Marshal, and at the same time a squad of thirty armed men took charge of the government building, placing the Ministers of the Queen under arrest.

United States Marines Landed.

Two hundred sailors and marines from the United States steamship Boston landed at a quarter after five o'clock and proceeded to guard the American Consulate, and also took up a position near the residence of J. B. Atherton, a short distance from the palace, where the provisional government was in session.

The new Government then called on volunteers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns.

The Provisional Government then informed the representatives of foreign Governments of the change, and asked recognition. It was at once granted by all the Powers except England. The Provisional Government promised peace, and requested all parties to continue in the Government service except the following: Queen Liliuokalani, Charles B. Wilson, Marshal; Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; W. H. Cornwall, Minister of Finance; John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior, and Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney-General. The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington Place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to February and disbanded.

A strong force of volunteers took possession of the barracks, the police headquarters and other Government buildings. At the headquarters the work of military organization was pushed rapidly forward, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily from all quarters. The Provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting its organization and adjusting the wheels of government to the changed order.

Sanford Ballard Dole, who has been declared temporary president under the Provisional Government, was born in Honolulu, of American parents, in 1844. His father and mother were missionaries, and landed in Honolulu in 1840, after a long journey from Maine. Mr. Dole received his early education at the Punahan College, and there choose the profession of the law. His father was in moderate circumstances, and he earned enough money himself to come to college in America. He entered Williams College at the age of twenty-two and took a general course for a year. Then he entered the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and continued his studies there. After a year's study he was admitted to the bar, and soon after this returned to the Sandwich Islands. He was admitted at once to the bar of the Hawaiian kingdom. He then practised his profession as a lawyer until 1887, when he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the kingdom. He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna P. Cate, of Massachusetts.

During his residence in the islands he has been an interested observer of political events, and in 1884 became a member of the Legislature. He took a prominent part in the reform movement which culminated in the revolution of 1887, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hawaiian Legislature.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

Hawaii One of the Most Desirable Naval Stations in the World.

Hawaii is one of the most desirable naval stations in the world. Pearl Harbor is large enough and deep enough to afford admirable shelter to all the navies of the world. The greatest depth is 16 fathoms or 96 feet. The least water is near the coast in one inlet of the harbor when there are only 18 feet of water.

L. A. THURSTON.

The situation of the Islands make them form a veritable key to the Northern Pacific. Honolulu, the capital, is twelve miles from Pearl Harbor. It is connected by the Oahu Railway.

Honolulu is 2,100 miles from San Francisco. It is 2,290 miles from Tutuila, Samoa. From Auckland, New Zealand, it is 3,814 miles distant. Sidney is 4,480 miles off and Hong Kong is 4,893 miles away. Callao, Peru, is 3,240 miles direct from Honolulu. Valparaiso is 3,725 miles from the capital.

A gentleman well competent to express an opinion says, speaking of the strategetical advantages of Hawaii:

"There is no doubt that the United States needs such an effective outpost for defense as Hawaii would be. Its advantages to us cannot be overestimated."

The importance of these islands to the United States has been frequently commented on by those having charge of our foreign affairs.

Their Importance to Us.

Secretary Marcy in 1853 predicted the annexation of Hawaii. He said:

"It sems to be inevitable that they (the Hawaiian Islands) must come under the control of this Government, and it would be but reasonable and fair that these powers (England and France) should acquiesce in such a disposition of them, providing the transferrence was affected by fair means."

The late Secretary Blaine, in a letter addressed to Mr. Lowell, United States Minister to England, under date of April 23, 1881, said:

"The position of the Hawaiian Islands in the vicinity of our Pacific Coast, and their intimate commercial and political relations with us, lead this Government to watch with grave interest and to regard unfavorably any movement, negotiation or discussion aiming to transfer them in any eventuality whatever to another power."

FIRST NATIVE CHURCH IN HONOLULU.

THE POPULATION.

About 90,000 People on the Islands, of Whom 1,344 Are Americans.

The Hawaiian group consists of eleven islands, of which Hawaii is the largest. The islands contain about 6,000 square miles; and of this Hawaii has an area of nearly 4,000 square miles, Maui 760, Oahu (which contains Honolulu, the capital) 600, and Kauai 900. Lanai, Kahoolaui, Molokai, Niihau, Kaula, Lehua, and Molokini are small islands. All are of volcanic origin, mountainous, and Hawaii contains the largest active crater in the world, Kilauea, one of the craters of Mauna Loa; while Maui contains the largest known extinct crater, Halakala, the House of the Sun, a pit nine miles in diameter and two thousand feet deep. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are nearly 14,000 feet high, as high as Mount Grey, in Colorado.

The mercury stands between 68 and 81 degrees in the winter months in Honolulu. The mornings are often a little overcast until about half-past nine, when it clears away bright. The hottest part of the day is before noon. The trade wind usually blows, and when it does it is always cool; with a south wind, it is sometimes a little sultry before noon. The nights are cool enough for sound rest, but not cold. It is not by any means a torrid climate; and it has, perhaps, the fewest daily extremes of any pleasant climate in the world. For instance, the mercury ranges in January between 69 at 7 a. m., 75 1-2 at 2 p. m., and 71 1-2 at 10 p. m. The highest temperature in that month is 78, and the lowest 68. December and January are usually the coolest months in the year at Honolulu, but the variation is extremely slight for the whole year, the maximum of the warmest day in July being only 86, and this at noon, and the lowest mark being 62 degrees in the early morning in December. It is a charming climate for children; and as sea-bathing is possible and pleasant at all times, those who derive benefit from this may here enjoy it to the fullest extent during all the winter months.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Country Rich in Soil With Almost Unlimited Resources.

The country, like all places of volcanic origin, has wonderfully rich soil and almost unlimited resources. It is capable of producing nearly every known kind of fruit, as well as spices, coffee, tea, rice sugar and tobacco. A correct list of the varieties grown on the islands is as follows:

"Raspberries, avocados or alligator pears, bananas in variety, oranges, China, Japanese, russet and other varieties; cocoanuts, custard, apples, dates, figs, grapes. Guavas, Java plums, lemons, limes, litchies, locquats, mammie apples, mangoes, mulberries, muskmelons, watermelons, papayas, peaches, pineapples, pohas, (cape gooseberry), pomegranates, plantains, prickly pears, rose apples, sapota pears, sour sop, a new fruit; Spanish cherries, strawberries nearly all the year round, star apples, tamarinds.

The amount of capital invested in the business interests and enterprises on the island, as shown by the tax collectors' annual returns, is as follows: American, $24,541,000; British, $6,741,000; Japanese, $2,933,500; German, $2,574,800; Portuguese, $2,331,600; native, Chinese and others, $14,653,630.

The agricultural resources of Hawaii, excepting the cultivation of sugarcane, rice and bananas, have received but little attention in the past, as the following list of exports for the year ending December 31, 1890, will show:

Sugar	259,798,462 pounds	$12,159,585.07
Rice	10,579,000 pounds	545,209.53
Bananas	97,204 bunches	176,351
Hides	28,196 pieces	70,940.15
Wool	374,724 pounds	35,896.24
Coffee	88,593 pounds	14,737.10

The business of growing cane and making sugar in Hawaii since 1876 has been conducted in the most approved manner. Millions of dollars have been expended in the best sugar machinery the world can produce.

The sugar plantation and milling interests represented at the close of 1890 $33,347,660.

The following will show the value of sugar estates and nationalities owning them as they existed in 1890:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
American	$24,735,610	74.17
British	6,038,130	18.11
German	2,008,600	6.02
Native Hawaiian	266,250	.80
Other nationalities	299,100	.90
Totals	$33,347,690	100.00

Previous to the passage of the McKinley bill Hawaiian sugar entered this market free of duty and was sold on the Cuban basis plus the duty of 2 1-4 cents per pound, which amounted to say $5,000,000 per crop in excess of what is now obtained for the same output.

The profit on sugar to Hawaiian planters was very large prior to the passage of the new tariff act. During those years of unprecedented prosperity the best and latest improvements in machinery and agricultural implements were provided, which enabled the country to produce sugar at a low cost when we consider the high price paid for labor.

Hawaii is a natural sugar and rice producing country. The productiveness of the soil would, under favorable circumstances, undoubtedly induce more capital investments for the development of these as well as every other industry.

Some idea may be obtained of the advancement made in the imports and exports of the islands by comparing the official figures for 1881 with those 1890.

In 1881 the imports were valued at $4,547,978.64, while the total exports were worth $6,737,386.56. In 1890 the imports were valued at $6,962,201.13, and the exports reached a total of $13,142,829.48. The growth was steady and healthy. Since the new Tariff law went into effect the exports have fallen off fully $5,000,000 in value and the imports are fully 50 per cent. lower than they were.

The price now paid for labor, which is nearly all native, Japanese and Chinese, is about half what it was a few years ago. Nearly everything used in the way of manufactured articles is imported from this country. The lumber comes from Puget Sound. The machinery, pumping apparatus and hardware is all of American manufacture. The clothing and breadstuffs are also imported from America.

KAMEHAMEHA I.

The inter-island freight and passenger steamboats, numbering twenty-two or more, are nearly all of American build, as are also nearly all the freighting packets running between the islands and western coast of America.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

The Islands Volcanic and Mountainous—Weather Delightful.

The population numbers about 90,000, of whom less than 35,000 are pure-blooded natives. Over 15,000 Chinese and more than 12,000 Japanese reside in the islands. Of whites, the strongest contingent is that of the Portuguese, who numbered in 1890, 8,602. There are also 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans and a comparatively small representation of other nations.

SCENE NEAR HONOLULU.

A traveler, speaking of the personal appearance, of the people, says: "In the girls' schools you will see an occasional pretty face, but fewer than I expected to see, and to my notion the Hawaiian girl is rarely very attractive. Among the middle-aged women, however, you often meet with fine heads and large expressive features. Their loose dress gives grace as well as dignity to their movements, and whoever invented it for them deserves more credit than he has received. It is a little startling at first to see women walking about in what, to our perverted tastes, look like calico or black stuff night-gowns; but the dress grows on you as you become accustomed to it; it lends itself readily to bright ornamentation; it is eminently fit for the climate; and a stately Hawaiian dame, marching through the street, in black holaku—as the dress is called—with a long necklace, or le, of bright scarlet or brilliant yellow flowers, bare and untrammeled feet and flowing hair, compares very favorably with a high-heeled, wasp-waisted, absurdly bonneted, fashionable white lady.

Hilo is one of the very few places on these islands where you can see a truly royal sport—the surf-board. It requires a rough day and a heavy surf, but with a good day, it is one of the finest sights in the world.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Almost Beyond Relief.

Things Often Happen That We Can Scarcely Credit.

THIS IS ONE OF THEM, AND WE GIVE IT TO OUR READERS.

It May Seem Remarkable, But We Know That It Is All True.

A strange tale comes to us from Champlain, N. Y., where the principal in this absorbingly interesting account came very near not now being alive to tell the story.

It would seem that a well known resident of the town, Barney Wilson by name, fell ill. Now illness is a common thing, but not so that of Mr. Wilson, as he says himself, now that the danger is all over.

"I cannot describe how I felt or what I suffered.

"It seemed to be at first mostly in my head. I could not think easily; my head felt dull and strange, and I was tired and weak all over.

"I knew my nerves were weak and prostrated; that I had dyspepsia terribly. Why, I could scarcely eat anything from one day to another.

"I could not sleep nights, and woke mornings feeling weak, tired and dragged out. It came near being my death stroke, I tell you, and we did not know what the end would be.

"Can you believe it, I lived and suffered like this for a whole year!

MR. BARNEY WILSON.

"And then, when I had become about hopeless, I saw the advertisement of medicine, Dr, Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I procured some from the druggist at once, and before I had taken two bottles I was so much better that I was astonished!

"I continued its use and now I am feeling as well and sound as I ever was in my life. I can truly say that had it not been for Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy I should now be in my grave.

"I have recommended this wouderful remedy to all of my friends. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine, and I earnestly recommend it to all who are suffering from disease."

Our readers would be foolish indeed if they do not follow Mr. Wilson's advice, if they are sick or out of order, for it is a sure thing that this remarkable remedy cures. Besides it is purely vegetable and harmless. The great physician and specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, discovered it, and he and other physicians prescribe and recommend it. The doctor also can be consulted free of charge in regard to any case personally or by letter.

WHEN DOCTORS ALL AGREE.

It is a fact well established, that February and March are the most trying months to aged or enfeebled persons. Pneumonia, influenza and kindred chest afflictions, are most liable to get in their deadly work. There is but one thing to do, build up and fortify the system with pure stimulants. Medical men all over the country agree that Klein's "Silver Age" at $1.50 per quart, and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per quart, stand without a peer. If you want fine six year old Guckenheimer, French, Gibson, Overholt, or Bear Creek, you can have them at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. We are recognized head-quarters for the choicest brands of Wine, Liquor, Cordials, etc. Goods expressed anywhere. Send for complete price list: mention this paper.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,
S. Shloss agent
Williamsport Pa

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris,
Vice Pres.—Mrs, James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McManus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

My son forget not my law: but let thine heart keep my commandment; Prov. 3—1

For length of days, long life, and peace shall they add to thee. Prov. 3—2.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart: Prov. 3--3

So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man. Prov. 3—4.

WHATEVER COMES.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

Life is a struggle for the most,—
Bare rooms and common fare,
And helpless friends,—a weary host.—
And toil, and stifling air
But Lincoln came from such as these.
The country's life to save;
And manhood is not nursed in ease'—
Whetever comes, be brave.

Some will speak ill, some envy you,
Some criticise or blame;
Some whom you trusted prove untrue,
Friends only in the name;
Some will ignore you if your dress
Be poor, some scorn you sphere;
But keep a heart that loves to bless,—
Whatever comes have cheer.

You will be tempted in the race;
Debt is an easy snare;
And pride has oft a Janus face,
And vice a winsome air;
And love of wealth and power may lead
To dally with the wrong;
But to your better self give heed.—
Whatever comes, be strong.

Cleveland O.

"FRAGMENTS": AT WHOSE DOORWAY?

BY MRS. L. S. SESSON.

The last echo from the last little hurrying footsteps, eager for school, had just died upon our doorway. I had paused a momment to know what first to undertake; there was the disordered room awaiting the tidying touch; on the floor sat baby Willie pleading with eyes and hands to be taken up; in the kitchen, a few steps away, stood helpless, stolid yet willing Katrine, who had come over in "der leste schiffen" from the fields of Germany, and whom I was trying to induct into the mysteries of the American kitchen. Taking Willie in my arms I proceeded to show her the preliminary steps to a very simple dinner, then turned to the tidying. Just then came a low, timid knock at the door. At my opening, a woman, tall, gaunt and haggard entered; about her hung a loose calico wrapper, which in its palmy days had evidently graced the form of one several inches shorter and as many broader. Somehow in life's battle she had lost one eye, while hard drawn lines upon the face told pathetically without words the severity of that conflict.

I was soon listening to the old story of a worthless husband, whose earnings were squandered in drink, and of an empty cupboard. "Would I give her work?"

As an outcome the next morning found her in our washhouse contemplating an overflowing basket of soiled clothes. She began work and I a series of journeys from setting-room to wash-house; that two saddened women, Katrina and I, mournfully surveyed a sloppy floor and "a washing," inexpressibly "stampeded", grimly we took down from the line the few flapping pieces she had managed to get out and prepared to do all over the next day.

Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville O

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and **I could not swallow.** The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health."** HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

NO BETTER PROOF.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

To the Editor of the New York World:

"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly,
M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

Poor employer! poorer employe! She had known absolutely nothing of the work she had undertaken. As in the dusk I saw her depart to her cheerless home, grasping her day's wages and a basket of food, tired, I knew, with wet feet and an aching back, I said to myself, "Poor woman! she is at our own door—a 'fragment' of the miserable submerged tenth."

Last week, having occasion to be out on a little church work, I stepped into the cozy home of Mrs. Pettus, whom I found vigorously plying her needle upon a pair of boys's pants. Holding them up for inspection she said: "You know Mrs. Howard has two grown sons; her closet is full of partly worn men's clothing. She offered me all I wanted for charity; these I have washed, ripped and pressed and am remaking for the Billings family."

"But consider the work," I said; "you are not strong, you do your own housework. Certainly you should not undertake this. Why does not the mother do it herself?"

"Oh," replied my busy friend, "she does not know how; she cannot sew a seam properly, or do the simplest kind of mending."

Alas! it was true. She had been married very young; was ignorant of books, and absolutely untrained and unskilled in household economy— a stranger to that subtle something a thrifty housewife calls "managing," by which the possessor can turn and make over from seeming nothing, and still have her family comfortable clad.

Following in the wake of this woman's inefficiency was a drunken husband; a few weeks before he had suddenly died, leaving her with a large family, from a babe to lads half grown. These last, three in number, half clad, hungry and gaunt, roamed the streets, hovered about the railroads and coalshaft gathering little baskets of coal, their only fuel; growing up a pest and menace to society, (voters though).

The mother knew nothing of wholesome cookery, had not dreamed of a possible duty in the care of health or of morals. Like my washerwoman, she knew nothing of the work she had undertaken, but hopelessly submerged in the depths of her own ignorance she and her unhappy brood eked out a miserable existence.

. . . . . As I sat this afternoon before a piled-up basket of mending these two instances of misery chased each other through my minds. As I thought I drew the needle rapidly in and out, for the day had been so full of interruptions and baby was now asleep. Jing-a-ling went the doorbell, and I rose with a half sigh, which became a whole one of relief, as I ushered in my good, cheery friend, Mrs. Dunlap, a neat, trim, little body, whose whole presence expressed capability.

"Dear me," said she, as she followed me to the setting-room, and her quick eye taking in my vacated post at the work-basket, "you are always busy. How I envy you. Since so little. I read till I am tired, then (this with a smile) run around among my neighbors in self-defense. I really get hungry for heart employment."

So saying, dear soul, she took up a needle, and as we two worked the basket unloaded itself, and a restful peace stole into my spirit. The call ended with gratitude. I put away little garments neatly mended (we parsonage folk do have much to be thankful for), and being alone, again those unhappy "fragments" trouble me. What can be done? Shall they go on till the grave hides their misery and others quite as unhappy take their places? There is a ray of hope in the numberless agencies that are at work training classes in which cookery, simple rules for care of health and cleanliness (itself a mighty uplift) are taught. But these are in the city, while the great country (itself not always a paradise) and the smaller town are uncared for, save as our mother's meetings carry the gospel of work well done into homes darkened by ignorance.

Just here to my mental vision arises the trim form of my helpful caller. Ah! is not here a possible solution of the vexed question, the old solution by individual work! Let Mrs. Dunlap (and she represents a large class) as she hungers for "heart" employment, hunt up a class of girls (perhaps one—ten) who are growing up into untrained womanhood, and through the week give them one or more of her leisure afternoons, teaching plain sewing, plain mending, under her watchful eye have them rip up partly worn garments, cleanse and ultilize for younger children. Could a mothers' meeting take more practical form than by its individual members teaching or training some helpless younger mother who suddenly finds herself confronted with undreamed-of duties?

But perhaps this work better done as from individual prompting, for the poor in country town and hamlet shrink from publicity and organized charity—and this is the divine spirit of true independence and native self-respect. So let the individual, wherever she is, who is bent on serving God and helping humanity, gather about her one or more, win their confidence and teach them how to do well the common duties of life.

I heard an old soldier tell the story, vouching for its truthfulness, that once during the war, when the two armies were in unusually close quarters in a battle, a Union soldier—a great, red, strapping fellow—became excited, and breaking through the lines, seized a man in gray, and dragged him by sheer force, before he could recover from his surprise, within the Union lines. Being chaffed by his comrades he replied, "You can poke fun if you want to, but I got my man; had each of you done the same the enemy would have been ours,"

Some such warfare as this must be before the great army of the untrained "submerged" take their places in the ranks of the efficient and the helpful.

Winchester, Ill.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

—Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Post on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, in the post rooms which will be open all day. If you want a good dinner or supper on that day this will be the place to get it. The ladies of the post are well known and justly celebrated for the excellent cooking and fine style in which they serve these meals. Call and see for yourselves.

MY WIFE SAID

to me last night: How much do you suppose we have paid out for doctors and medicine in the last year? I told her I did not know. To doctors I have paid nothing, and five dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters has kept health in our family.

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MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st., in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa. Vol. 24 No. 5-3t.

Not what we say, but what **the people say** is what sells DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. **Be sure it is made in Belfast, Maine.**

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CURED! CURED!! CURED!!!

"Enlargmeent of Liver and Spleen with Kidney Trouble."

LEADING PHYSICIANS IN CHICAGO, DETROIT AND BOSTON

Tried, Tried and Tried

But 5 Bottles of Dana's BEAT THEM ALL!

READER, IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS ABOUT THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING, INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF. OUR TESTIMONIALS ARE ALWAYS TRUE. PARDON US FOR SAYING, "DANA'S IS THE KIND THAT CURES.

HAMPDEN, ME.,

Gentlemen:—I have received so much benefit from the use of DANA'S SARSAPARILLA that **I feel it my duty** to write you regarding my case. For years I have been troubled with **Enlargement** of the **Liver and Spleen,** also had **Kidney Trouble.** I was so bad that **for two years I was unable to work. For weeks was unable to get from the bed to a chair without help.** I have doctored in **Chicago, Detroit** and **Boston** without receiving any benefit. In Detroit I doctored with eight different Doctors, **spent hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit.** I came to the State of Maine and, by the advice of Mr. Baker, tried a bottle of your SARSAPARILLA, and **I received so much benefit that I took four more, and to-day I am a well man.**

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will stand behind it.

Respectfully yours,
A. H. DOANE.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast Maine.

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Crushed Coke makes a quick fire—makes the hotest fire and makes the cheapest fires. No slate and no clinkers.

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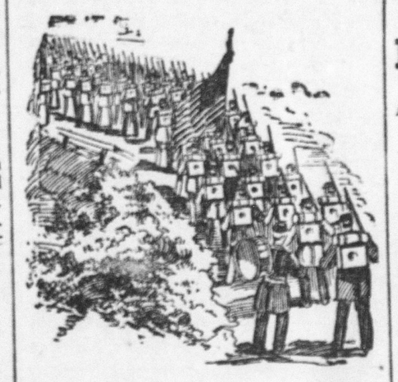
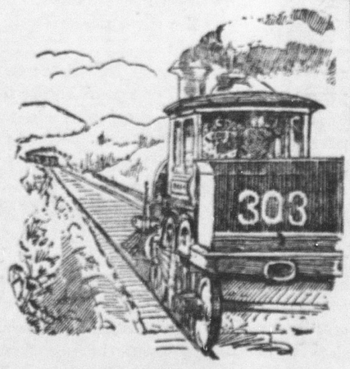


The Patrons of McCalmont & Co. marching to the music of their Coke Crusher.



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McCalmont & Co. are making a run on the sale of crushed coke. They are the pioneers in this business and deserve the patronage of the public, for it is the fuel for the million and will ultimately take the place of hard coal in this community. It is the cheapest fuel now in use. Price $3.60 per ton at the yard. Orders left at their office in the Hale Building for all kinds of Coal and Coke will receive prompt and careful attention.

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It is a beautiful piece of furniture and an ornament in any household.

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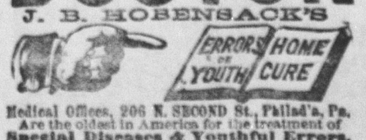

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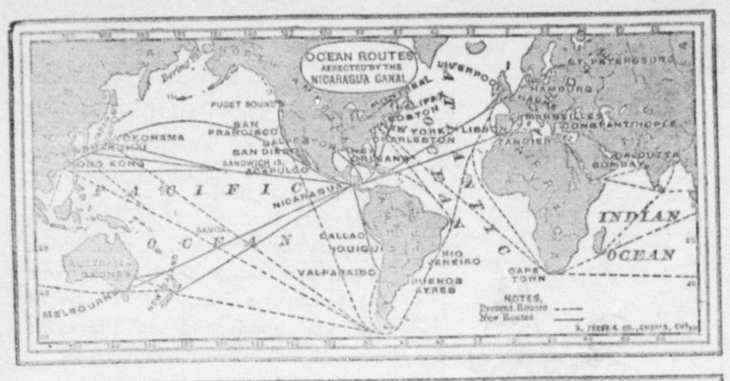
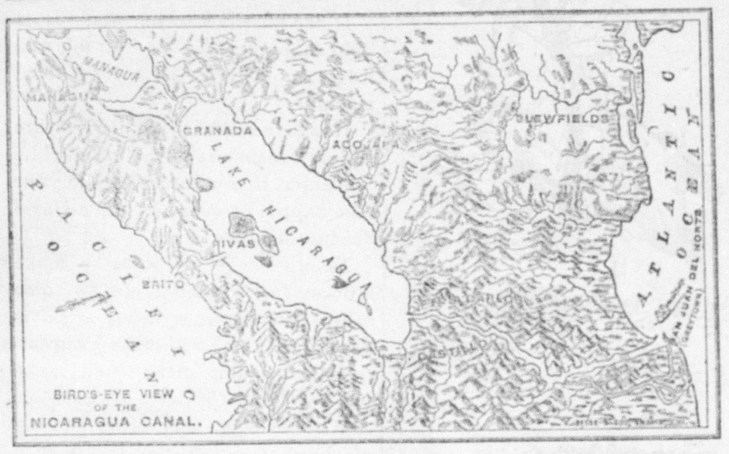
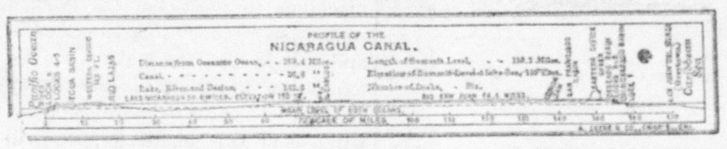
23 48 tf WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Comprehensive Statement of Its Importance to the United States—Why We Must Have It.







The following statement has been prepared by the press committee appointed by the recent National Convention in New Orleans which unanimously demanded the prompt construction and Government control of the Nicaragpa canal:

It is conceded on all sides that the Nicaragua canal is a commercial necessity to the people of the United States, and that its construction and operation will do more to enhance the commercial importance and increase the collective wealth of the states of the Union than any measure now thought of. The newspapers of the United States, to whose effort more than to that of any other agency is due the wide-spread discussion of, and interests in, the project, are agreed on these propositions. If the canal is not constructed by public or private energy in the United States, it will be done with the help of public or private capital in other financial markets of the world. It does not need an appeal to American patriotism to make manifest the desirability of its construction by the people of the United States.

Upon the question whether the United States Government should have any direct relation to its construction, there is not entire unanimity. When, however, all the facts are known, objection to such participation is, we think, unfounded. These facts show that before the New Orleans convention the sentiment favorable to some sort of Government intervention had taken but imperfect form, and that this convention, composed of representative men from the various States, formulated the suggestion which has since been expressed in the amended bill recently reported to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The terms of this new measure envelop the Government's relations with such protection and safeguards that whatever objection existed to its participation in the project have now been fully met.

The new bill strips the present owners of the canal of all but less than one-eighth of the ownership and gives over the control to the Federal Government. The men to whose efforts was due the inception of the undertaking are thus rendered powerless and well-nigh voiceless, In return for a guarantee only of $100,000,000 or less of bonds, the United States takes $80,500,000 or 80½ per cent. of the Canal Company stock, fully paid, and the Government appoints ten of the fifteen directors. These ten directors are to be non-partisan. As a consequence this arrangement gives to the Government four-fifths of the Canal Company's entire assets. Unlike the guarantee of the Pacific Railroad bonds, in which the Government neglected to provide for its own appointmen of a majority of the directors, it at all times controls the canal while it is not, for State reasons, the legal owner. It is in effect, if not technically, therefore, the owner of the canal, since the latter's destinies are within its entire keeping. If the interest which it guarantees is not paid, it will be the fault of its directors, and hence its own neglect, since being the majority of two-thirds of the Canal Company, their duty is to vote the company's money to meet the interest and for such other purposes as may be necessary. The delicate matter of a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the Nicaragua Treaty and the terms of the Nicaragua and Costa Rica Concessions, are by this virtual control, without ownership in legal form, avoided. The Government cannot own the canal in a legal sense. The treaties between this country and Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the concessions made by those republics, require among other things that the concessions be the property of a corporation. In this corporation Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be represented on the directory by one director each. Any foreign government may hold a majority of the stock of the corporation or be otherwise represented, but the concession cannot pass from the corporation to a foreign government. This seems to us to dispose of several points which we see raised in our exchanges.

It is not properly understood that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of the South and the West whose proximity makes them specially interested and not the Canal company, are pressing the matter of government control. The latter occupies, so far as we are able to judge, an independent position. It has at no time directly or indirectly asked government aid. It is doubted indeed whether the terms of the amended bill are of any advantage to it, since if it were inclined to do so it could doubtless find in the money markets of Europe capital ready and willing to invest in an undertaking which is surer of substantial returns than was the Suez canal at its inception. The people of the United States, however, would regard as little less than a crime any movement looking to a denial to this country of the opportunity to construct and take the tremendous advantages of an enterprise whose geographical position seems to entitle the United States to its acquirement as of natural right. We think the first promptings of patriotism should restrain recourse to foreign money centres, until it is at least found impossible to awake the people of this country to a realization of the full importance of securing to itself a highway of such commercial and strategic moment.

The condition of government aid being the virtual ownership of the canal, it is therefore not a subsidy. It is not probable that one dollar will ever be spent on the project by the United States. the chance of loss by the government is reduced to a most unlikely possibility. To cause government any financial loss the enterprise must fail. No one appreciating the full significance of the unanimous and imperative demand throughout the world for the canal can seriously believe it will fail to pay when completed. Any accomplishment of engineering science within a not excessive cost, which will bring New York and New Orleans 10,600 miles nearer to San Francisco and the South American Pacific ports, would seem to justify almost any reasonable government aid. The passage of the bill now before Congress to secure Federal control of the canal would give the United States the advantage over its European competitors both in time and distance where it is now at a disadvantage. (The United States, suffering as it does by palpable disadvantages of time and distance over its European competitors, no measure can be devised which will bring to it the benefits of this canal.) The coast wise trade of the United States passing through the canal is estimated at not less than 9,000,000 tons annually, At $1 per ton, which is about half the toll of the Suez canal, the revenue of the Nicaragua canal would be $9,000,000 from this source alone. The interest on the bonds is $3,000,000, and the cost of maintenance and operation is estimated at $1,000,000 annually. This leaves $5,000,000 annually for a sinking fund with which to pay off the bonds before they become due. It is not likely that there will be necessity for the issue of all of the $100,000,000 of bonds. The progress in applied mechanics has so cheapened the cost of borings, dredging and excavations of late years, that while engineers unsuspected of bias have definitely fixed the cost of the canal at not to exceed $87,000,000, there is very good ground for believing that under economical management, coupled with the low rates of interest secured by Federal endorsement, the cost would be nearer fifty million dollars.

If the committee were asked from what source the greatest opposition to the construction of the Nicaragua canal proceeds, it would be obliged in truth to say the railroad interests, which seem to see in it a competition which will decrease the cost of trans-continental shipments and impair the size of their dividends. No stronger illustration of the urgent necessity for the canal can be found than in the fact that the charges of the trans-continental railroads are so excessive that a Council Bluffs, Iowa, shipper found it cheaper to ship goods destined for San Francisco, to New York and thence by clipper around Cape Horn, 17,000 miles to the Golden Gate, rather than directly from Council Bluffs to San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad.

The fact that the railroads are said to have a well organized lobby at Washington, to fight the canal bill, gains added significance from this state of things, which ought to arouse the dormant energies of the commercial spirit of the United States

The failure of the Panama canal and its effects on the Nicaragua project are viewed variously, but in our belief the most reasonable view is that which sees in the collapse an opportunity it were wisdom to embrace. To draw comparison between the French and American National character, if it does not insult the integrity of the press of the country, as members of which we would be among the first to resent. The French government gave no aid to the Panama canal except that it authorized lotteries, and it is alleged to have suppressed an unfavorable report upon the work made by one of its engineers. Had it taken the precautions which the United States Congress outline in the case of the Nicaragua canal, France would have been saved its present disgrace. From the first the Panama scheme was corrupt and its principal victims being peasants of very moderate means, have raised the not unreasonable presumption that some, if not all, of its promoters knew of its fraudulent character. Certainly they were aware that skilled engineers of America, England and Germany pronounced the project utterly impracticable for a less expenditure than a thousand million dollars. That French engineers were alone in their assertions to the contrary is not surprising, in the light of the use of enormous sums for bribery and corruption. If it had no other result than to incite the United States Government to extreme caution in dealing with the Nicaragua canal, the Panama lesson would not be lost on us.

The Panama route being now out of the question, the Nicaragua canal, several hundred miles north of it, and hence more desirable from this Nation's view, is demanded with an earnestness that cannot be ignored. It is the only feasible way of obviating the long and expensive journey around Cape Horn. It will remove the great obstacle now in the way of domination by the United States of trade of this hemisphere. It will open the ports of India, China and Japan to commercial interchange with this country, which must result in immense pecuniary advantage to the citizens of the United States. It will stimulate inter-State exchange of products between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast states, and will in every way tend to put this country on an equal footing with England, which nobody doubts would like nothing better than to herself own and control the Nicaragua canal, if that were possible.

[Signed] PRESS COMMITTEE,
New Orleans Nicaragua Canal Convention.
J. M. EDDY, Chairman,
Eureka, California.
I. W. FAULKES, Secretary,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

[We publish at the head of this article an outline map showing the exact location of the canal, with complete descriptions thereof.—ED.]

HALF-RATE TICKETS FOR CLERGYMEN ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Pursuing the policy inaugurated last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is supplying regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel with clerical orders entitling the holders to tickets at half-rates over its entire system. These tickets are purchasable by any clergyman exhibiting a "clerical order," and they may be bought station on the Pennsylvania system, both east and west of Pittsburg, at one-half the regular rate. Under this arrangement clergy men may secure half-rates to Chicago during the World's Fair, and there can be no doubt that a great many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity. The inauguration of this liberal privilege by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last year met with hearty appreciation at the hands of the ministers of all denominations, and its continuance this year will be especially well received by reason of the advantages it carries in connection with the World's Fair.

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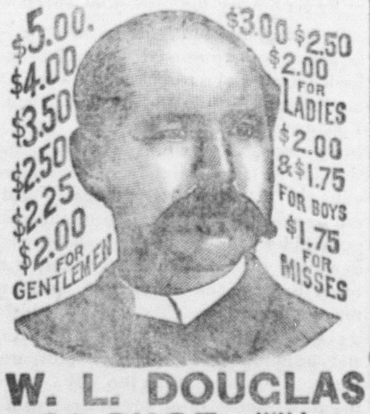

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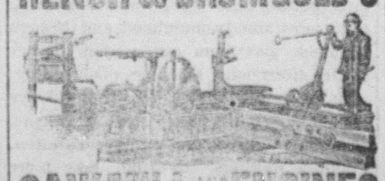
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SHEAVES AND LILIES.

BY JULIA MILLS DUNN.

Climbing up the golden stair,
One by one they gathered there,
Bearing each his rustling sheaves of ripened wheat,
Saying, "Lord, behold my sheaves!"
Each the Master's presence leaves
Casting down the fragrant burden at His feet.

Then I stepped from out the band
With a lily in my hand;
Pure its waxen petals shone 'twixt broad, green leaves,
Like a taper in the gloom—
So its whiteness filled the room
As I whispered, "Master, lo! I bring no sheaves—

"Only this, Lord, have I brought;
Yet among the fields I wrought
Striving patiently and long, amid the throng:
They have brought their sheaves of gold—
Only this poor gift I hold,
Yet I bore the heat and burden, Lord, so long."

Then into my heart there crept
Sudden shame and fear. I wept
Bitter tears, in self-abasement bowing low;
Yet I felt the Master's smile
Shining on me all the while
As He answered me, compassionate and low,

"'Tis the toil and not the burden
That shall win the precious guerdon,
'Tis the spirit, not the fruit, thy Lord perceives;
Who so faithfully hath striven,
Unto him the crown is given,
Though his gleaning only yield him scanty sheaves."

As He vanished lo! a light—
And transfigured to my sight
All the lily shone in opalescent beams!
And its delicate perfume
Seemed to hover in the room
When the morning sun awoke me from my dreams.

PETER.

There was no light in the room in which Peter sat, save that which flickered through the crack under the door of the old-fashioned wood stove.

Typical of Peter's life was this room dark, with now and then a faint thread of light, that only served to make blacker the surrounding darkness. Typical of his mind, too, for Peter was a great overgrown child—the body of a man with a child's mind, which would never grow older. Peter was called an idiot.

I say called, because idiot is too harsh a term to describe this poor creature, at once so helpless and so forlorn. In Ireland he would have been called "dark," ay, that was his state, and his fitful flashes of intelligence were short-lived and wandering like the light, which he watched, as he now sat on his uncomfortable low stool. In Scotland such as he are called "innocent." Yes, Peter, the ugly hunchback, the poor-farm drudge, the meek recipient of the kicks and curses that fell to his share far more freely than the barest necessaries of life, was an innocent!

To sit in the sun, or under the trees, to wander in woods where the wind moaned through the tall pines—"the wind sings to Peter," he would say when he heard it—was for Peter to be happy—exquisitely, purely happy. Sometimes in the ecstacy of his enjoyment he would throw out his great arms, disproportioned to the rest of his body, as the arms of a hunchback so often are, and murmur the word "God."

Who shall say that the smile with which he bent his ear over the brook, and listened to its murmuring, was silly? Nature was father, mother, God to him, and all of life or hope that he could know were bound in its great sacred book, the leaves of which he read daily with new delight. Who shall say how this soul was being led? Who shall say by what means it was being tuned for the harmonies of a new sphere?

Peter cowered beneath the look of one who was harsh to him; in an atmosphere of love he became radiant. There were two who loved him, and their smiles made his light in darkness. One of these was an old pauper who had outlived the bitterest sorrows that a woman might know and was waiting to be called home; the other was, strange to say, the only child of his bitterest enemy—the master of the poor farm.

The old woman's love was the out come of a compassion she would have given—remembering her own sufferings—to any desolate creature; the love of the child was the outpouring of a holy, instinctive affection—the innocent understood the innocent.

Though we spoke only of the presence of Peter in the room, others were there, among them, the old woman, almost lost in the depths of an unwieldy rocker.

As a loud, heavy footstep was heard in the bare passageway, Peter started and began to tremble. In a moment the door was opened and a rough voice exclaimed:—

"Why are you sitting here in the dark?"

"You said they weren't to have a lamp, sir," said a woman who entered with him.

"I should say so; the dark's plenty good enough for paupers to loaf in. Fetch one now, though I want one for what I've got to do."

The woman struck a match and lit one that was ready on the table, discovering the owner of the voice to be a big, course-looking man, whith a horse-whip in his hand and an evil, cruel look upon his red face,

"Where's that idiot?" he demanded. "Here Peter, I've a word to say to you; come here."

Peter rose and came forward shrinkingly. Alas, he had too much cause for fear.

"Now I want to know," he said, 'why you didn't do the work I sent you to do properly,—twice you've been shown how to do it; now, I'm going to show you for the third time."

He took the trembling cripple by the collar and twisted him about as he spoke, that he might have him more completely at his mercy.

"Peter will work master," said the poor creature, "Peter will try."

"I'll learn you to do more than try," and the whip came down with a cruel swish on the poor deformed back.

The old woman we have spoken of rushed forward with a cry and clung to the man's arm.

"Don't whip such a feeble creature!" she cried, in anguish. "Look at his poor tortured body; and have pity."

The brute pushed her so violently away that she staggered, and again he brought down his whip upon the quivering boy.

Again she stayed his arm.

"You shall not do it," she said, "let the poor creature go!"

"Lock this old fool in a room and give her bread and water to-morrow," he said; and two of his myrmidions led her away. Alas for Peter! her kindly interference had lent fuel to the flame of the furious man's passion and he flogged the poor fellow till he was weary and then flung him from him with an oath.

The wretched boy lay in a heap upon the floor, so still that his comrades in misery almost feared that he was dead. They dared not stir till the footsteps of the tyrant had ceased to sound, and then they ministered to his victim.

The woman who had lit the lamp came into the room.

"I've brought some water," she said; "I wish I could have prevented this."

"I doubt he's past drinking water, said an old crone who had brought a dirty cushion to his head to rest upon.

"I'll get a little brandy," said the woman' "if you'll promise not to tell him." She hurried away and in a few moments returned with some in a tumbler. Kneeling beside Peter, she raised his head and forced a few drops between his white lips, and in a few moments consciousness returned.

"Come," she said, "try to get up and I'll help you to bed." Finding him still unable to rise, she mingled some water with the brandy in the tumbler and made him drink it.

"Come, try, Peter; he will be back you know; and then I can't help you!"

Perhaps this idea did more to rouse poor Peter than the brandy, for he shuddered, and with difficulty rose and, helped by Sue, went to his bed.

* * * * * *

The night was far spent when a cry of fire rang out upon the startled air. Bells rang, the engine rattled over the roads, and windows were thrown up by those who had been awakened by the clamor. "Where is it?" they asked of those who passed by. The wind bore back the answer "The poorhouse is on fire!"

Great tongues of flame issued from the left wing of the unsightly building and roared and crackled as they wound themselves around the windows and crept under the eaves.

The inmates had been roused, and it was supposed that all were safe; but as they stood in a group upon the lawn, it was discovered that one was missing—old Mrs. Bent, Peter's friend. She had been locked in the reader will remember, for her interference in his behalf. As a great cry went up, she appeared in the window. The fire had not yet reached that part of the building, but as the whole structure was inevitably doomed there was no time to be lost.

There was a cry for the Poor-master; for the key. Peter did not wait for either with his powerful arms he climed a huge waterspout and flung himself from that to the window.

As he hung for a moment on the sill and then drew himself up, a mighty roar rose from the thousands of throats.

"Break the door, lad, and come down the stairs!" Before they knew it, Mrs. Bent and Peter were with them, and the spectators pressed forward to clasp the hunchback's hand.

Then a child's voice was heard,—

"Papa! Mamma! oh, take me down!"

"My God!" said a bystander, 'there's a child in there yet!"

As he spoke, a tongue of flame darted out and for a moment licked the frame of the window above the child. A groan went up, as they saw more plainly the little white figure.

"Are there no ladders? the stair case in that end is burned away."

"None long enough to reach!" cried the agonized father. "Oh, my child, my child!"

"She might be let down with a rope, if one could be got to her."

In a moment the "idiot" was all alive.

"Give Peter a rope," he cried, Peter will save Dotty."

In a moment they had tied a stout rope about his body, and he was ascending. The fire had spread along the roof at this point and was working downward. From piont to point he climbed, securing each ground of vantage. Now on the porch roof, now hanging on to a window or cornice, till at length he stood beside the child. Then again that roar went up.

Carefully Peter fastened the rope around her slender body—first wrapping his coat about her—with a knot which an old sailor inmate of this dreary home had taught him to make.

What were the thoughts of the tyrant, as he saw the noble boy take the little girl in his arms that he might lower her down: as she, heedless of the flames that signed them as they stood, put her tiny arms round his neck and kissed him? What were his thoughts as she neared the ground—safe, while a loud rumbling noise smote the air, and the front wall and roof caved inward, and the hungry flames, with a terrific roar, shot above the place where the hunchback had stood?—Yankee Blade,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Feb'y. 6, 1893.

The President has heard the official proposition made by the commissioners from the new provisional government of Hawaii for the annexation of that country to the United States, and is now, with his usual thoroughness and care, studying the question, in all its bearings, in order to make up his mind whether he will take any steps towards annexation, make any recommendation to Congress, or leave the whole matter for the incoming administration and Congress. Before the commissioners arrived it was thought probable, indeed it was informally agreed that a treaty by which the United States took the republican government of Hawaii under its protection would be about the proper thing for the present, leaving annexation to follow, as it unquestionably would have done in a few years. But when the ultimatum of the commissioners—annexation or nothing—was received the situation was changed. The President and all of his Cabinet are favorable to annexation, but as it would have to be preceded by Congressional legislation, and the life of the present administration and Congress is so nearly spent it may be deemed advisable by the administration not to begin what would probably have to be ended by the new Congress and administration. A decision will probably bet reached in a few days. The Hawaiian flag—red, white and blue stripes, with a red cross in the corner—is flying from the top of the hotel at which the Hawaiian commissioners are quartered. There is nothing foreign looking about the members of this commission.

A determined effort is being made to secure some silver legislation on a compromise basis before the session closes. Dan Lamont, and Don Dickinson are here in the interest of the new administration, and to submit to the silver men several propositions for a compromise, all of them involving a suspension of the purchase of silver by the government. They say that if their efforts are not successful an extra session of Congress will certainly be called.

The bill authorizing the expenditure of $50,000 in the preparation of an exhibit for the World's Fair, showing the progress of the colored race since 1863, has been favorable reported to the House, and the favorable manner in which it is spoken of by members indicates that it may pass, but, owing to the crowded condition of the calendar, action on no measure is certain.

Probably no single action of the President during his entire term has been more talked about than the nomination of Judge Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, an able jurist, but an uncompromising democrat, to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court. The President had stated to a number of gentlemen his intention to nominate a republican, and such was his intention until the day before he nominated Judge Jackson, and the cause of his change of mind was a notification he received to the effect that twelve republican Senators would vote with the democrats against the confirmation of any republican he might nominate. The reason given by most of these republicans was that an attempt to force the confirmation of a republican would result in either tieing up the Senate for the rest of the session, or the adoption of a cloture rule, and that they would not take any chances of either. Contrary to precedent Judge Jackson's nomination has been referred to a committee. It has been customary to confirm the nomination of ex-Senators without referring them to committees. Judge Jackson although a democrat is not a believer in the doctrine of states rights. Democratic Senators say privately that his confirmation depends upon Mr. Cleveland's wishes. The House while sitting as a committee of the whole adopted a very sensible amendment to an Appropriation bill, giving the owners of American quarries a chance to compete with foreigners in furnishing the marble for the new Congressional library building, but when the yea and nay vote was taken in regular session the party whip was brought into use and the "protection" cry raised; consequently the amendment was rejected by a party vote.

Sec. Foster's report on the condition of the Treasury, and his estimates of receipts and expenditures for this and the next fiscal year has put an end to the talk about a bankrupt Treasury, which has been more or less prevalent among democrats ever since Congress met.

The amount of mutilated currency now being presented to the Treasury for redemption averages $1,500,000 a day, being much larger than for many years. It is believed that this is largely caused by the scare concerning the carrying of the germs of contagious diseases in old paper money.

The attempt to make the Panama Canal investigation a star-chamber affair is not well received. The people want to know the whole true inwardness of this business and if it injures anybody's reputation so much the worse for them.

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BARBAROUS RETRIBUTION.

In the torture with red-hot irons and the burning of a negro at the stake at Paris, Tex., an account of which appeared in last week's REPUBLICAN a diabolical crime met with a fiendishly barbarous punishment. Nearly a year ago a less offense—if the crime may be estimated by degrees beyond a certain point—met with a similar retribution at Texarkana. No one would for one instant attempt to palliate the crime or excuse or plead for mercy for the culprit in such instances as those. Their enormity is such that nothing less than monstrosities lacking the instincts of humanity could possibly be their perpetrators. So long as punishment is held to be retributive no one is likely to urge that any penalty could be too severe for such gross breaches of every social and humane law.

But the penalty should be administered by properly constituted authorities, with due regard for the properly prescribed methods of procedure. Mob violence may punish crime, but no matter how "orderly"—save the mark—its methods may be, nor how many misguided officials lend it their countenance, it must always create and breed other crimes. When the Mayor, District Attorney and other officers conduct a lynching and make its occasion a public holiday and popular spectacle, more seeds of future violence and contempt for authority are sown than would be the case even if the criminal were to go unpunished by the law. It is impossible to doubt that the courts of Texas in this case would have meted out the extreme penalty of the law with commendable promptness, and substitution of mob cruelty for the courts' action is as inexcusable as it is regrettable.

Distribute the public energy concentrated in the punishment of crime last week at Paris in continuous efforts to prevent the occurrence of such deeds and crime would very soon reach the vanishing point even in those outskirts of civilization known as Texas.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

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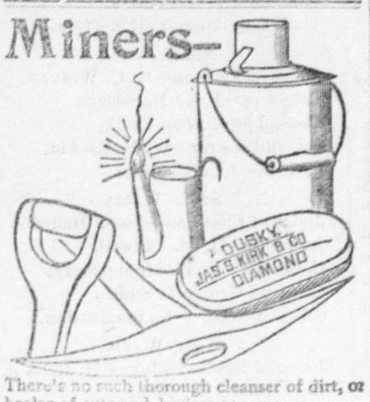

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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The EUREKA CASH GROCERY, Bush Arcade Block, is the place to buy Groceries GOOD AND CHEAP. We have always been selling goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES bu now we intend to do better than ever and will sell goods at prices that will astonish everyone. Times are hard and we cannot expect to make much. Below we quote you a few of our prices to show that we mean business.

3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23-25-26-28-35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

HIGH STREET, - - BELLEFONTE

M. P. TUTEN, PROPRIETOR.

CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

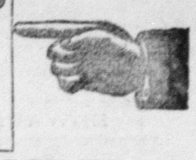
This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N.Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y,, finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.

It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED

DR. HEBRA'S

VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.

G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and Intermediate points.

READ UP		STATIONS.	READ DOWN	
No 35	No 41		No 32	No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		.....Gazzam.....		2 25
1 27		.....Kerrmoor.....		2 33
1 18		.....New Millport.....		2 40
1 10		.....Olanta.....		2 47
1 00		.....Mitchells.....		2 56
12 20	P M	.....Clearfield.....	A M	
12 00	9 15		7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	.....Woodland.....	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	.....Bigler.....	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	.....Wallaceton.....	7 32	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	.....Philipsburg.....	L 7 20	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	.....Munsons.....	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	.....Peale.....	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	.....Gillintown.....	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	.....Snow Shoe.....	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	.....Beech Creek.....	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	.....Mill Hall.....	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	.....Lock Haven.....	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	.....Wayne.....	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	.....Jersey Shore.....	10 35	7 25
7 55	5 00	.....Williamsport.....	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	.....Williamsport.....	11 55	11 05
11 30	11 33	.....Philadelphia.....	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	.....
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 20	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.50 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass't Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S 3 HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS

TRADE MARK.

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—"Little Nugget" this evening.

S, D. Gettig, principal of the Milesburg High school, is quite ill.

—We extend thanks to Senator P. Gray Meek for copies of the Legislative Record.

—Big house, big laugh, big fun, big time at the opera house to-night watching "Little Nugget" in her big acts.

—Lew Wallace, of Milesburg, is happy in having a new boy added to his family. The mother is coming out all right.

—John Grubb, of Hazel street, Milesburg, has made repairs upon his property which has much improved its appearance.

—W. H. Mann, of Bellefonte, started last Monday for Beaver Falls where he has secured a job of work in the axe works.

—Rev. Benton, who has been away on a visit, returned home last Thursday. He conducted the services in the Episcopal church last Sunday.

—The Methodist church at Milesburg has been enjoying a revival for the past five weeks and has taken many new converts into the church.

—I wouldn't have missed it for twice the price of admission," is what they always say after seeing "Little Nugget." In the opera house to-night.

—Tickets for the Bellefonte home opera troupe performance in Garman's opera house are selling fast. If you want a good seat you had better secure it.

—Dr. Agustus Hibler, one of Bellefonte's most celebrated physicians, has been confined to the house and his bed this week. He is reported to be improving.

—The Christian Endeavor society of Milesburg is in a very prosperous condition. The young people of the town take great interest in the cause.

—W. O. Green and wife, of Milesburg, will make Harrisburg their future home. Their many friends in that town and the county are sorry to have them go.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter have commenced housekeeping in the third floor of Crider's Exchange. They have everything in good style and comfortable.

—In the gold regions the miners like to see big nuggets, but Bellefonte amusement lovers like to see "Little Nugget," and they can do so at the opera house this evening.

—John Anderson, Jr., and William Derstine, of Bellefonte, left last Monday for Dunkirk, Indiana, to try for a position in the glass works at that place. We hope they may succeed.

—Mr. W. B. Maitland, proprietor of the Bellefonte Boiler works, was taken sick last Friday and had to be taken to his home in a carriage. He is better and will soon be about again.

—Miss Lettie Stover, of Bellefonte, received a few days ago a columbian coin from a friend in Hagerstown, Md. It is one of the souvenir half dollars issued by the government and selling everywhere for one dollar.

Charles Hughes, of Bellefonte, a son of Prof. James P. Hughes, of the Bellefonte Academy, has returned home from Princton College. He expects to make an extended trip in the near future and wanted to visit home first.

—Jennie Tallhelm, of Julian, will give an entertainment assisted by young ladies of her school in the hall of the Patriotic Order Sons of America on Wednesday, Feb. 15th, for the benefit of the United Brethren chureh.

—It is reported that John L. Kurtz, of the Centre county Bank of Bellefonte, is soon to be united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Thomas, of Lewistown, a lady who has many friends and acquaintances in Bellefonte. Cougratulations.

—A steam pipe burst in the court house last Sunday, and the water ran down through the ceiling in the Register and and Recorder's office loosening the paper over Register Rupp's desk and damaging things and papers in his desk. On Monday the damage was quickly repaired as far as it could be.

—The Altoon GAZETTE furnishes the information that W. Scott Wilson, a gentleman well known in Centre Co., has been appointed agent of the Penna. Building and Loan association and will open an office in Altoona. He will also conduct a newspaper exchange. He is a smart fellow and can succeed if he will.

—Albert Lee Washington, who has been a citizen of Bellefonte for the past twelve years and has been cook at the Brocker hoof house for most of the time, last Monday for Dayton, Ohio, where he has served a position as cook for C. G. McMillen, who was a few years ago proprietor of the above named hotel in Bellefonte.

—The Knights of the Golden Eagle will have a grand demonstration in honor of the grand Castle of Pennsylvania at Lancaster on the 9th of May next, The city will be illuminated and one of the grandest affairs ever celebrated by this wonderfully prosperous society will be at Lancaster at above date. It will be worth going to see.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC BOROUGH TICKETS.

The Republican ward caucuses met according to call last Saturday evening, the North ward at Hasting's & Reeder's office, the South ward at McClure's shop on Bishop street, the West ward at REPUBLICAN office. The Borough convention met at Reeder's office. The following ticket was placed in nomination by these various gatherings:

BOROUGH.
Chief Burgess—H. P. Harris.
Assistant Burgess—Chas. F. Richards.
Tax Collector—S. D. Ray.
Treasurer—Chas. F. Cook.
Overseer Poor—James I. McClure,
Auditor—H. B. Pontius.
High Constable—Calvin Piper.

NORTH WARD.
Judge of Election—H. C. Weaver.
Inspector—J. K. McFarlane.
Constable—Joshua Foulk.
School Director—W. B. Rankin.
Council—John C. Miller.

SOUTH WARD.
Judge of Election—Simeon Haupt.
Inspector—H. M. Bidwell.
Constable—H. H. Montgomery.
Council—George L. Smith.
School Director—No nomination.

WEST WARD.
Judge of Election—James H. Rankin.
Inspector—S. H. Diehl.
Constable—William Garis.
Council—C. T. Gerberick.
School Director—David Bartley.

The democratic ward caucuses met on Saturday evening and the borough convention on Monday evening, the result of their labors was the following ticket;

BOROUGH.
Burgess—J. C. Meyer, Esq.
Assistant Burgess—Mitch Cunningham.
Poor Overseer—John Keichline.
Tax Collector—Hugh Taylor.
Treasurer—A. C. Mingle.
Auditor—James W. Alexander.
High Constable—James Sanders.

NOETH WARD.
Judge of Election—John Shugert.
Inspector—M. I. Gardner.
School Director—L. A. Schaeffer.
Councilman—Hammond Sechler.
Constable—J. L. Dunlap.

SOUTH WARD.
Judge of Election—A. Sternberg.
Inspector—Will Garman.
Councilman—George Bush.
School Director—D. F. Fortney, Esq.
Constable—James O'Brien.

WEST WARD.
Judge of Election—William Parks.
Inspector—Jonathan Miller.
Assistant Assessor—Washington Irvin.
School Director—Abram Lukenbach.
Councilman—Dr. M. A. Kirk.

The two great party tickets are now in the field. Of course the people will not stick to party at the election; even the party heelers who tell you to stick to the ticket, will not do it themselves. Advice from us would not be heeded and comment is therefore unnecessary.

THEY DESIRE THE RIGHT OF PROTEST.

To the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the undersigned citizens of Centre county respectfully requests and earnestly urges the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature, giving to the people of this Commonwealth the right to protest by their votes against the granting of licenses in those counties which register a majority of votes against such licenses, and making the result obligatory upon the Courts. They regard this right of protest as fundamental and one which belongs to the citizen in his associated capacity with others in the community. They regard the principle of the bill as in no respect different from the laws which now exist, except as to the manner of registering their protest and of having the same certified to the Courts. Earnestly urging prompt action on the part of the Legislature, they will pray, etc.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that at the elections to be held in the cities and counties of this Commonwealth, on the third Tuesday in February next, after the passage of this law, and in every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "License" and in the inside "For License" or "Against License" and to deposit said ticket in a separate box provided for that purpose by said inspectors or judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at such elections, and the ticket as so received shall be truly counted and a true return thereof made to the clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the proper county, duty certified as required by law for the other elections held at the same time and place; which certificates shall be laid, without fail, before the Judge or Judges of the said Court, by the clerk thereof, at the first meeting of the said Court after the said election shall have been held, and shall be filed of record with the other records of said Court, and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities and the sheriffs of counties to give due public notice of the elections thus provided for at least four weeks previous to the time of holding the same. and also for four weeks before such election every third year thereafter. *Provided*, That this Act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law in any township, ward, city or county now prohibiting therein the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of license therein. *Provided*, Also, That all licenses granted after any election deciding against the propriety of granting licenses and all licenses granted in the months of January or February in the same year preceding such decision, shall cease, and determine on the first day April next after such election.

The following form of petition based on the above liquor bill is being circulated, and at present may be found for signature at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in charge of Secretary Harvey. The following action moreover was taken Jan. 9th. 16th, and 23 ult., in a union meeting of 6 or more Christian Demonstration of Philadelphia, viz, (in part 1).

RESOLVED, That we heartily concur with the Presbytery of Huntington, and the Synod of Philadelphia of the Presbyterian church, and with other citizens, in the declarations, that "it is manifestly unjust, that the admited evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating drinks, should be visited upon those localities, which desire to be relieved of the burdens which the traffic imposes;"

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The Bellefonte Council met last Monday night, and was called to order promptly at half past seven o'clock by president Hillibish clerk Mitchel read the proceedings of last meeting those present were: Jamison, Dart, Garman, Bauer, Hillibish and Potter. The several committees examined and passed upon the bills handed them by the clerk.

Much discussion was had about the electric light bill some claimed that the company were not furnishing 2000 candle power lights as they contracted to do and the street committee refused to pass the bill for the reason that seven arc lights and five incandescent lights were out at several places during the month and that some reduction in the bill should be made this action carries the payment of this bill over for another two weeks.

C. F. Cook, the borough treasurer reported the finances in good condition that Collector Ray, was turning over the cash as fast as he received it.

Thomas Taylor, ward constable presented a bill of R. Schad & Bro. $10.02 for repairing water pipes he claimed the pipes were frozen in the middle of the street he called the attention of the authorities to it to which they gave no heed he then had the work done himself. The council considered he had no right to take such a duty upon himself and refused to pay the bill.

Mr. Longacre, reported the pavements in good condition which considering the condition of the weather is a fact.

The Fire and Police committee suggested that new uniforms should be furnished the police no action was taken however.

Mr. Bauer, reported for the water committee that a number of pipes were frozen throughout the town. The council decided it would be to expensive to repair them as the ground is frozen.

Mr. Potter for finance committee read report of Borough Treasurer showing a ballance in treasury.

The clerk read a report of street commissioner that he had received $4.25 for cleaning pavements.

The council instructed the finance committee to request the Borough solicitor to draft an ordinance with reference to the borough bonds and sinking fund. There was some talk about getting someone else to the work in case the solicitor was too busy to attend to it the inerence that he was to busy was uncalled for as he has never been asked to do the work.

After reading of the bills by the clerk council adjourned.

UNIONVILLE ITEMS.

Since the regular cold move has passed by, C. & D. Buck have resumed work at the repairing of their grist mill in this place. So they will likely be ready by the first of March to make roller flour, feed, etc.

The Railroad Company made a mistake when they put in the iron bridge across Dewitt's Run in this place by putting it too low. There is not sufficient space when the water rises for it to get through. So it dams back and the property in the neighborhood is flooded especially when ice is flowing.

Miss Mamie St Clair who has been ill for some time is now quite poorly.

Mrs. Dr. Russell has returned from a visit among her friends in Adams Co. Pa.

The late rain has not yet taken the heavy ice out of Bald Eagle creek above this place.

Lesse Cleaver is making a geneological record of the Cleaver family and would be pleased to hear from any persons who know themselves to be decendants of Joshua or Andrew Cleaver.

J

LINCOLNS BIRTHDAY PAGE.

Abraham Lincoln, the liberator was born Feb. 12, 1809 next Sunday, therefore is the anniversary of his birth a day to be remembered and celebrated by every true patriot and as time passes we do not doubt that Lincolns birth day will become a great national holiday. In remembrance of the great Lincoln and his birthday we give on our first page some anecdotes and stories of Lincoln that have never before been published the matter is copyrighted by the American Press Association and loaned by them to us. There are many interestiug illustrations and facts to recall on the occasion of his birthday. Our readers and especially old soldiers will we think read this page with interest.

THE INTEREST OF LABORING MEN ATTACKED.

Some one has introduced a bill into the Legislature to repeal or modify the blue law of 1793 which prohibits all kinds of work or employment for gain in the State of Pennsylvania on the Sabbath. This has no doubt come about on account of the effort that has been made to stop the circulation of Sunday newspapers by invoking the aid of this old law. The church people throughout the state who are in favor of the old law as it is are stirred up in its defense and last Sunday morning all the churches in the state took a vote on the question, the result of which will be sent to the Senate and House. The members of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, headed by their pastor, Wm. Laurie, D. D, have been conspiciously earnest in defense of this old law. Last Sunday morning ex-Governor Beaver spoke in favor of the law after which the congregation voted unanimously against the repeal of the law of 1793. The subject was presented in all the other churches in the town with much the same result. This is a question that should be well considered by all, especially all who labor for daily wages. There is no class in our state or county or, indeed, in the world, whose interest would suffer more than that of labor by any breaking down of the sacred institution of the holy observance of the christian Sabbath; and among this class at least the interest of christian and non-christian are identical. It is really the greed of money and capital or avarice that is at the bottom of this whole movement to break down the sacredness of the day. It is being claimed that it is necessary to issue news papers on this day; to run furnaces; to run horse and steam cars; to keep open barber shops and cigar stores, theaters and drinking saloons, public libraries and art museums; and one of the arguments used is that this is in the interest of laboring men who cannot attend to these places on any other days; cannot travel on other days, etc., When the fact is that no class would be so much injured by the success of this movement against the Sabbath as labor. Do laboring men want to work seven days instead of six and for the same pay? This, under our present competitive system, would surely follow the complete success of this movement to destroy the sacred observance of this day. We have not the time or space this week to go into a lengthy discussion of this subject but if laboring men consider this question well we think they will arrive at the same conclusion that we have on this subject. We think they will see that it is to their interest to join with christian people in an effort to preserve the sacred observance of the holy Sabbath day. Consider this subject well.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

We publish in another column the advertisement of Messrs. McCalmont & Co., calling attention to their cheap fuel—Crushed Coke. Coke is more bulky, weighing thirty five pounds to the bushel—Anthracite Coal weighs seventy eight pounds to the bushel, nevertheless there is more Carbon, actual burning material in one ton of Coke, than there is in a ton of hard coal. A number of people, who never used Coke before are now burning it very successfully in this community. It is no harder to learn how to burn Coke, than it is to learn the use of hard coal. Crushed Coke will surely take the place of Hard Coal, because it costs so much less money, which certainly invites the attention of the consumers of coal.

Messrs. McCalmont & Co. are not among those who wait for someone else to start a new enterprise and then try to divide the business—they are men of progress, who keep in view the wants of the people, whom they serve in their business calling;—hence the scarcity and high price of hard coal has induced them to supply a cheaper fuel. To accomplish this object, they have purchared a Coke Crusher, with which they are now crushing and preparing Coke at their yard in Bellefonte for use in heaters and stoves, in churches, dwellings, school houses, shops and other buildings, which they sell at a low price. This crushed coke is free from slate and cinders, which are a nuisance in the use of hard coal. Mr. Shortlidge, the principal manager of the business of this firm, has been enaged during the past thirty two years in the employment of men, and we believe that he has brought more money to the town, according to his means, than any other man in it. He engaged in the lime business in 1861 to manufacture commercial lime, when the work of one man stocked the market with that commodity. Through his efforts the business gradually grew, although he had to sterm the tide until the reputation of the Bellefonte Lime became so favorably known, that another lime oporator was compelled to come here and engage in the business. After purchasing the original plant of Mr. Shortlidge he remarked "the buyers of lime will not fling Bellefonte Lime in my face any longer." The outcome of this enteprise, is, that about one hundred and fifty men are now being employed in the lime business in the vicinity of Bellefonte. If those who engaged in other enterprises had have profited by the example set by Mr. Shortlidge and began at the bottom to build up, instead of beginning at the top and building down, we would not now look at the car shops, glass works and nail works as being the idle monuments of most stupendous blunder by which the business of this town has suffered very largely in addition to the amount of money lost by those who engaged immediately in these failures. We suggest that there can be manufactuies started in this community and made prosporous, if they will start them on a small scale and build them up, as the lime business has been made sucessful. This late move to furnish the people with cheap fuel is only in keeping with Mr. Shortlidge's business life, which certainly commands the respect and patronage of the public, who desire to reduce their expenses in the consumption of fuel.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Miss Edith Else, of Milesburg, has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Williamsport.

Rev. William Breed, of Milton, exchanged pulpits with Dr. William Laurie, of Bellefonte, last Sunday. Rev. Breed is an eloquent speaker.

Mrs. Lillie Musser, from Altoona, widow of John Musser, late of Pine Grove Mills, is visiting at the home of Frank B. Stover, on Hight street, Bellefonte.

DEATH OF JOHN DAWSON.

Every one who has been a resident of Bellefonte for any length of time knew John Dawson, a genial, jovial fellow, who had a pleasant word for everyone and would do a kindly action much quicker than most of men. He was a baker by trade and had followed that occupation here, except at times when he would work at anything his hands found to do. Several years ago he left the town, going to Mill Hall, Clinton county. He started in business for himself and by close attention to trade and his genial ways he won a large patronage and prospered. As we knew John years ago he was one of the healthiest of men; he was quite corpulent, weighing over two hundred pounds.

Last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock he died at his home at Mill Hall, of dropsy, which had been troubling him for a long time, although he did not know the true cause of his ill health until a short time before his death. He was 54 years old and leaves a wife and three children (two sons and a daughter) to mourn their loss. His wife is a daughter of William Eckley, who lives on Reynold's Avenue, Bellefonte. He also leaves four brothers—William and Isaac live in Bellefonte, James at Tyrone, and Samuel at Seattle, Washington. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church. The remains were brought to this place last Monday morning on the 10.30 train and taken to the Methodist church where funeral services were held. A large gathering of friends and relatives were at the church to pay their last sad service of respect to the dead. Rev. W. A. Houck delivered a sermon in which he spoke feelingly of the departed brother; he was assisted by Rev. Blackburn, of the United Brethren church, and Rev. Koontz, of the Evangelical; the remains were interred in Union cemetery. He was a member of the Logan Fire Co., and the following gentleman members of the company acted as pall bearers: John McGinley, Harry Jackson, Mitch Cunningham, W. T. Hillibish, Michael Shields, Frank Williams.

HELL FOUND.

For centuries theologians have disputed as to where hell was and what kind of a place it is. Some have even gone so far as to doubt if there was such a place, but within the last two weeks an event has occurred that leaves no doubt as to the existence of hell, or where it is located. It is in the United States, at Paris, Texas, where ten thousand demons large and small, old and young, tortured a poor devil to death with slow fire and red hot irons, gloating over every yell of anguish, every cry of pain, with fiendish joy. For sixty minutes they kept him alive with devilish cunning that they might enjoy the spectacle of his terrible suffering and when the poor burned body could stand no more, poured kerosene oil over him and set it on fire. Yes! Paris, Texas, is hell.

A YOUNG BRIDE DEAD.

The Tyrone *Times* says that several months ago Miss Matilda Blackstone, of Altoona, fell from a chair, on which she was standing for the purpose of reaching something in a cupboard and injured herself internally. She did not complain much for some time, but in a few weeks became ill and was confined to her bed. At the time of the accident she was engaged to be married to Mr. John Thomson and the day set was last Saturday. At that time she was very ill but insisted that she be united to the man of her choice. This was done and she began to improve, but on Wednesday morning a relapse set in and by noon she was dead. She was only 19 years of age.

WANTED-A LOCAL AGENT TO SELL first-class reliable Fertillizers in this town. Also agents wanted in other towns in this County. For full particulars with prices and terms, address with reference, D. H. FOSTER, Syracuse, N. Y. 24-44t.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Transfers of real estate in Centre county during the past month are as follows:

L. C. Bullock and wife to W. C. Kreamer, lot of ground in Milesburg. Consideration $15. Deed made May 5, 1891.

Rebecca Vanlise, to Isaac M. Hathaway lot of ground in Taylor township. Deed made Nov. 11, 1891. Consideration $1.

Martha Thompson, et. al., to H. M. Dunning, lot of ground at Stormstown. Consideration $200. Deed made February 12, 1892.

John I. Thompson, Jr. et. al., to Mrs. Anna Fisher, fifty acres of land in Harris township. Consideration $175. Deed made Dec. 29, 1892.

J. M. Parker & Bro. to Ellen P. Crossmyer, four acres of land in Boggs township. Consideration $584·39. Deed made Nov. 3, 1892.

James Murphy to Patrick Hughes some land in Rush township. Consideration $30. Deed made Nov. 28, 1892.

Martin Brungart to Catharine Johnston, farm in Ferguson township. Consideration $12,625. Deed made Dec, 7, 1892.

Martin Brungart to Austin Brungart, 20 acres of land in Walker township. Consideration $700. Deed made Dec. 7, 1892.

Richard Morgan to Tillie Woods, lot of ground in Bellefonte. Consideration $300. Deed made Jan. 16, 1892.

B. H. Arney and wife to George S. Clement, property in Centre Hall. Consideration $1,400. Deed made Nov. 19, 1892.

J. W. Smith and wife to W. H. Silver, ot of land in Potter township. Consideration $90. Deed made Dec. 23, 1892.

Jacob Lest and wife to Elizabeth Shellenberger et. al., real estate in Philipsburg. Consideration $550. Deed made Jan. 5, 1892.

Wm. Bathurst et ux to Almenda Reeder lot of land in Howard township. Consideration $1. Deed made Jan. 2, 1893.

Thomas M. Way to T. Wilson Way, farm in Half Moon township. Consideration $6,300. Deed made Dec. 28, 1892.

John Day et ux to Sarah J. Fansler, lot in South Philipsburg. Consideration $150 Deed made Jan. 20, 1892.

Mary A. Hastings to Geo. G. Hastings, farm of 160 acres in Benner township. Consideration $1. Deed made Nov. 1, 1892.

Barbara Hanes to the Trustees of Disciples of Christ, lot of ground in Howard. Consideration $40.00

Wm. P. Duncan to B. C. Bowman, lot of ground of 42 acres in Rush township. Consideration $6,300. Deed made Dec. 19, 1892.

W. H. Holt and wife to Mary M. Dolan, lot of ground in Spring township, 56 perches Consideration $575. Deed made Sept, 24, 1892.

Malinda Hendershot, et. al. to Talitha Robinson, lot of ground of 30 acres, 48 perches. Consideration $100. Deed made Nov. 18, 1892.

Balser Weber et ux to Lionel Shay, lot of ground of 9½ acres in Howard township. Consideration $275.00. Deed made Dec. 15, 1892.

Harriet Elliot et. al. to Della E. Fleck, lot of ground in Huston township. 10 acres—$600, consideration. Deed made Jan. 1893.

Robert Loyd and wife to Miles Yengling lot of ground in Rush township—2 acres. Consideration $240.00. Deed made Nov. 9, 1892.

James H. Keath to Maria Devoasme, lot of ground in Rush township, 12 acres. Consideration $100. Deed made Sept. 20, 1892.

Anna F. Morris et. al., to Adam Moyer, lot of ground in South Philipsburg. Deed made Jan. 14, 1893. Consideration $300.

Mary A. Atherton to George Herman, Oct. 18, 1892, lot of ground in Philipsburg. Consideration $125.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 72
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	35
Barley	40
Cloverseed, fair to good	8.00
do prime and extra prime	9.60
do choice	10,20
Flour, retail, per barrel	4 60
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.
Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	75
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	16
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	12
Breakfast Bacon	16
Country Bacon	14
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	25
Potatoes, per bushel	80
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Fleur, per sack	1 15

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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